

# Leatherneck

JAN. 1961

MAGAZINE OF THE MARINES

30c

# 1961



## JANUARY

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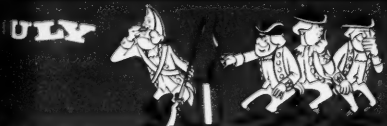


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Today's brain-twister is: if one *Guidebook for Marines* costs \$1.50, and you can buy 46 666 *Guidebooks* for the price of the Ontos pictured above, what is the price of the Ontos? You are permitted to ignore all city, county, state and federal excise taxes and consider your figure as F.O.B., city of manufacture, or port of entry. Got it? If your answer is \$69,999.00, you're wrong. Actually, it's

\$70,000.00, right on the button. The question might be raised: "Since I've bought 46,666 *Guidebooks*, won't you throw in another one for a dollar just to keep it in even figures?" Sorry. That would confuse our bookkeepers. Surely you know someone who'll lend you half a buck.

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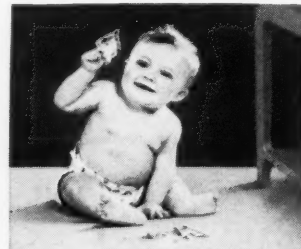
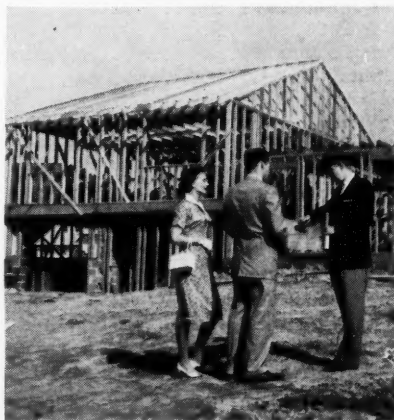


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## THIS MONTH'S COVER . . .

GySgt Bob Fleischauer has taken great pains to insure that each and every "liberty-hound Marine" will be able to recognize his "red-letter" days by putting the days in (what else?) red. Although it's no girly calendar, it is just as colorful and informative.

**CHANGE OF ADDRESS:** Send your new address at least FIVE WEEKS before the date of the issue with which it is to take effect. Address LEATHERNECK Magazine, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. Send OLD address with new, enclosing if possible your address label. The Post Office will not forward copies unless you forward extra postage. Duplicate copies cannot be sent.

**POSTMASTER:** If this magazine is addressed to a member of the United States military service, whose address has been changed by official orders, it may be forwarded except to overseas FPO's without additional postage. See section 157.4 Postal Manual. Send form 3579 to *Leatherneck*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.



Edited by MSgt Francis J. Kulluson

## SENIORITY

Dear Sir:

I am writing this letter to obtain clarification and additional information about seniority of enlisted personnel. Paragraph 4251.3 states that other personnel of the same grade and/or rank take precedence among themselves according to the date of rank assigned or prescribed by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, the earliest date taking precedence.

The information that I would like to know is, if two sergeants (E-5) have the same date of rank as E-5s, what do you do to determine who is senior? Go to the date of rank of E-4 and so on down? Or, if both sergeants have the same date of rank, do you say that the senior is the one who has the most time in the service?

I interpret this as follows: That when two sergeants E-5 have the same date of rank, you go to the date of rank E-4 and so on down to determine who is senior and you do not go to time in the service unless they both have the same date of rank for E-5, E-4, E-3, E-2, etc.

Sgt Theodore L. Starr  
Hq, 1st MCRRD  
605 Stewart Ave.

Garden City, L.I., N.Y.

● Head, Enlisted Section, Promotion Branch, HQMC, said this:

"For seniority purposes, if both sergeants have the same date of rank, the sergeant who has the most active service would take precedence."—Ed.

## EXTRA RETAINER PAY

Dear Sir:

Information is requested regarding what is meant by Paragraph 10407.3 Marine Corps Manual when it states ... "plus 10 percent increase in retainer pay for extraordinary heroism."

I have two friends in this unit who are "getting close," and all of us understand the 10 percent to mean 10 percent

of your base pay at the time of transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

The question is, what is the definition of extraordinary heroism? Both my friends have been awarded the Bronze Star Medal with combat "V", one man twice. Does this meet the "extra ordinary heroism" meant by the Manual? Both men are eligible for transfer to the FMCR under class 1 (d).

SSgt Charles W. Kleinknecht  
I-I 3d Motor Transport Bn.  
USMCR, MCRTC, 2005 Wyoming Ave.  
Wyoming, Penn.

● The Enlisted Section, Separation

## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the members of THE LEATHERNECK Association is hereby called, and will be held in the office of the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps at Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D.C., on 9 February, 1961, at 1400, for the transaction of any and all business that may come before said meeting.

WALTER W. BARR  
Capt., USMC  
Secretary-Treasurer

and Retirement Branch, HQMC, says that when your friends apply for transfer to the FMCR, the Navy Department Board of Decorations and Medals will determine whether they are eligible for a 10 percent increase in retainer pay. This is subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy.—Ed.

## WEARING OF UNIFORM

Dear Sir:

I have a question concerning the  
**TURN PAGE**



Leatherneck Magazine



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ber), Volvo, Simca, etc.

## SOUND OFF (cont.)

wearing of the uniform by members of the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve. At the time of my transfer to the FMCR I held the rank of master sergeant. However, from 1943 until 1946, I held the rank of first lieutenant. Which of the two ranks am I authorized to wear? Next, is it authorized to wear the uniform while in attendance at the Army-Navy game?

F. T. Korner  
273961, FMCR  
216 S. Union Ave.

Cranford, N. J.

● Chapter 6, Handbook for Retired Marines, says:

"Wearing of Uniform: A retired Marine, although not in the active military service of the United States, is entitled to wear the uniform of the grade held at retirement, or, if he or she had war service, of the highest grade held during his or her war service, upon occasions of ceremony such as military funerals, memorial services, inaugurations, patriotic parades on national holidays, or other military parades or ceremonies in which any active or reserve United States military unit is taking part."—Ed.

## MARINE BAND RECORDINGS

Dear Sir:

Could you please tell me if there are . . . reasons which would make it impossible for the Marine Band to have an album published of our great patriotic songs; also, if this were possible, to secure a Marine with a trained voice to do the vocals?

I feel it would be a tribute to the Corps besides being a priceless gift to our nation. What greater gift to our young children than an album of songs of freedom done by the Marine Band . . . ?

SSgt Joseph C. Harvey  
1955-A Hanson Circle  
Navy #990

c/o San Francisco, Calif.

● By law, the U. S. Marine Band is not permitted to make commercial recordings.—Ed.

## HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS

Dear Sir:

Concerning the shipment of household effects upon transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve with over 20 years active service. The only information I can find states household effects (CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)





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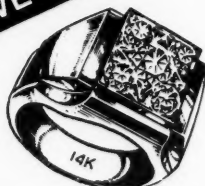
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HELBROS HERALD		

Name .....

Rank ..... Serial No. ....

Military Address .....

LJ



*Leatherneck receives many letters requesting information concerning members of the Marine Corps, and other branches of the service. Condensations of these letters are published in this column as a service to our readers.*

*To avoid errors, all names and addresses must be printed or typed.*

Miss Lillian Nakama, 906 Pueo St., Honolulu 15, Hawaii, to hear from **Walter H. WHITMORE**, who was at Camp Pendleton in 1959.

Robert Williamson, 66 Westminster Rd., Colonia, N. J., to hear from **Alfred HOLLOWELL**, who was stationed in France in 1947 or 1948.

PFC Jimmy A. Payne, H&S Co., H&S Bn., Third Force Service Regiment, c/o

FPO, San Francisco, Calif., to hear from **Severin West SUMMERS**.

Edward Anderson, 11325 Moorpark St., North Hollywood, Calif., to hear from **Lieutenant Colonel David FOOS**, anyone who was a tank man at Camp Lejeune in 1949, or anyone who was with "Charlie" Company tanks in Korea.

GySgt John Szary, "L" Co., 3d Bn., Sixth Marines, Second Division, Camp Lejeune, N. C., to hear from **Cpl John J. HARVEY, Jr.**, whose last known address was Camp Lejeune.

Mr. C. B. Keating, Box 1423, Pocatello, Idaho, to hear from **Sgt Edward R. HANRAHAN**, who was on recruiting duty in Fargo, N. D., in 1942.

Former Marine **Harvey Wasserman**, 1660 Topping Ave., Bronx, N. Y., to hear from **PFCs Joe VITRO, Karl SCHMITT, Bill WINGREW and Bob WILSON**, whose last known address was Marine Barracks, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Alan R. Pratt, 812 N. Danville St., Arlington 1, Va., to hear from **SSgt George M. BLAIR**, whose last known

address was MCRD, San Diego, in 1955 or 1956.

Donald E. Doyle, Putman Building, Davenport, Iowa, to hear from **Maj Douglas K. MORTON, Capt Alfred I. THOMAS, and Maj Donald McCAF-FREY**, or anyone knowing their whereabouts.

Robert G. Fadden, 1278 W. 23d St., San Pedro, Calif., to hear from **Russell Carl CLIFTON**, or anyone who was with the 2d Engineers or 2d Aviation Engineers from June, 1941, to May, 1943.

Miss Terrie Wermuth, 5517 Blackthorne St., Lakewood, Calif., to hear from **Sgt William KINSMAN**, whose last known address was Ordnance Replacement Bn., FPO, San Francisco.

LCpl Frank J. Whitney, K-4-12, Third Division, FMF, FPO, San Francisco, to hear from **PFC Lynn COLLINS**, whose last known address was "C" Co., 1st ITR.

Floyd Anderson, Jr., Box 115, New Richland, Minn., to hear from anyone who served aboard the **USS Yorktown** or the **USS Wasp** as a member of the Marine Detachment in 1955-57.

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Steve Booth, 408 Lakeview Dr., Ridley Park, Pa., to hear from **PFC Marvin (Jim) BARSER**, whose last known address was the Tenth Marines, Camp Lejeune, in 1954-55, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

\* \* \*

Mrs. Billy Brooks, Route 1—Carpenters Addition, Ridgeley, W. Va., to hear from **MSGT Harold THOMAS**, whose last known address was Quantico, Va., and **SSgt E. E. FERGUSON**, whose last known address was Midway Island, Va., or anyone knowing their whereabouts.

\* \* \*

**PFC Robert P. Dexter, MB (NSA)**, Fort Meade, Md., to hear from **Eric EASTER**, whose last known address was Parris Island in 1958.

\* \* \*

**Cpl Bill Pope**, 3106 Aintree Lane, Los Angeles, Calif., to hear from **Robert L. WOFFORD**, whose last known address was Granite City, Ill.

\* \* \*

**Pvt Joseph Arqueta II**, 3419 Estrada St., Los Angeles 23, Calif., to hear from **Sgt N. F. GONZALEZ**, whose last known address was Los Angeles, Calif.

\* \* \*

**John J. Collins**, 597th Engr. Co., Hv. Equip., APO 259, c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y., to hear from anyone who served with "B" Co., 2d Amtrac Bn., Camp Lejeune, from 1956 to 1960.

\* \* \*

**SSgt James Evans**, 39 John St., Kingston, Pa., to hear from **Sgt Harry STEPANICK**, whose last known address was Japan, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

\* \* \*

**Sgt John J. Barry**, 1st MCRRD, 605 Stewart Ave., Garden City, L. I., N. Y., to hear from **SSgt Paul MELLINGER** and **SSgt E. R. ENGELHORN**, whose last known station was Quantico, Va., in 1954-56, or anyone knowing their whereabouts.

\* \* \*

**Bill Bullis**, 2239 Parker St., Berkeley, Calif., to hear from **MSGT Onida CRADDOCK**, whose last known address was San Francisco in 1958.

\* \* \*

**Charlotte (Kilbey) Garner**, Box 445, Balboa, Canal Zone, to hear from former Marine **Cpl William A. GILBERT**, whose last known address was Panama Canal Zone in 1956-57.

\* \* \*

**Clay "Max" Fetcher**, 1641 Agate St., Eugene, Ore., to hear from anyone who was in Communications Platoon, Hq. Co., 3d Engineer Bn., Third Division, when it first moved to Okinawa in December, 1955.

Former Marine **SSgt Ivar F. Shenefield**, 870 W. Adams, Los Angeles 7, Calif., to hear from anyone who served with him in the Marine Corps.

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Leatherneck Magazine

# CORPS

# Quiz

Prepared by 1stSgt B. M. Rosoff

1. Movements in bayonet fighting are \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) fast
- (b) natural
- (c) slow

2. As in boxing, all attacks with the bayonet begin from the \_\_\_\_\_ position.

- (a) guard
- (b) parry
- (c) jab

3. The slash in bayonet fighting is like the \_\_\_\_\_ in boxing.

- (a) left hook
- (b) right cross
- (c) left jab

4. The right uppercut in boxing is similar to the \_\_\_\_\_ in bayonet fighting.

- (a) horizontal slash
- (b) horizontal butt stroke
- (c) vertical butt stroke

5. The smash in bayonet fighting is adopted from the \_\_\_\_\_ in boxing.

- (a) rabbit punch
- (b) right jab
- (c) right hook

6. The three most important things to a bayonet fighter are \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) speed, balance and position

- (b) footwork, feinting and speed
- (c) feinting, balance and footwork

7. There are \_\_\_\_\_ basic steps in the Marine Corps system of bayonet fighting.

- (a) six
- (b) four
- (c) eight

8. The only requirement during a series of attacking movements in using the bayonet is that it be \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) natural
- (b) fast
- (c) started from the slash

9. The right hook in boxing is like the \_\_\_\_\_ in bayonet fighting.

- (a) parry right
- (b) horizontal butt stroke
- (c) vertical butt stroke

10. The jab may be delivered against any part of the body but the \_\_\_\_\_ and belly are the areas to seek.

- (a) chest
- (b) throat
- (c) head

See answers on page 12. Score 10 points for each correct answer; 10 to 30 fair; 40 to 60 good; 70 to 80 excellent; 90 to 100 outstanding.

## SOUND OFF

[continued from page 4]

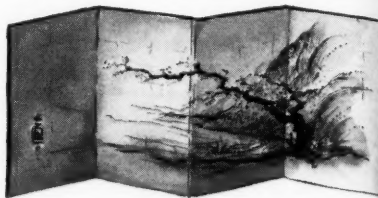
will be shipped to home of selection.

It is my intention to reside in a foreign country, specifically Japan. Can my household effects be shipped there at government expense if I select it as my home?

1stSgt Max L. Stilling  
H&SCo., 7th Motor Transport Bn  
First Marine Division, FMP  
Camp Pendleton, Calif.

● Voucher & Claims Section, Disbursing Division, Supply Department, HQMC, informed us:

"Shipment to a foreign country on retirement is authorized provided member elects that country as his point of selection in accordance with Paragraph 4158, Joint Travel Regulations. Authority for shipment, Paragraph 8260, JTR. Also see Paragraph 1150 (b), JTR for definition of home of selection."—Ed.



## STATE TAXATION

Dear Sir:

My husband is stationed in Uniontown, Pa., on independent duty as a Marine recruiter. We are legal residents of West Virginia and are non-property owners in Pennsylvania. Are we required to pay any taxes other than sales tax here in Pennsylvania?

Does not the Soldiers and Sailors Relief Act pertain to this matter in peacetime as well as wartime?

Mrs. Mary Schipono  
30 Prospect St.  
Uniontown, Pa.

● Legal Assistance Officer, Discipline Branch, HQMC, gave us this information:

"The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, Section 514, as amended, which law is still in force and effect, provides substantially that a member of the Armed Forces who is legally resident in and domiciled in one state (West Virginia) and living in another state (Pennsylvania) solely by reason of naval or military duty orders is not liable to the state in which he is so living (Pennsylvania) for income taxes (CONTINUED ON PAGE 10)



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The brilliant fire of 9 dazzling  
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11 radiant diamonds, grace  
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25 magnificent diamonds in  
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Magnificent simplicity. Blazing  
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Flashing solitaire in massive  
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**'Hercules'**  
The flaming fire of 4 huge  
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of Bonus**  
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Brochures on Request

## SOUND OFF

[continued from page 8]

with respect to his service pay. This law does not exempt separate income of a spouse or family of a service person, or income of a service person derived from business, investments, rents and other sources.

"Taxes assessed against real property are payable to the state wherein the real property is located.

"Members of the Armed Forces are also exempt from the payment of personal property taxes under the same law; however, personal property owned by the spouse and dependent children may be subject to taxation, if the laws of the state, county or city of actual residence so provides."—Ed.

### JOINT TRAVEL

Dear Sir:

There has been quite a discussion at the Marine Corps Supply Activity pertaining to the Joint Travel Regulations.

I, as a member of the Marine Corps due for release from active duty, may elect travel according to Paragraph 4157, JTR, to either home of record or place of enlistment. Say a member's home is Temple, N.H. and place of enlistment was Boston, Mass., and he elects Temple, N.H. for his travel pay. Now, he is also entitled to movement of household effects and wants them delivered to Boston, Mass. Why, according to Paragraph 8259, JTR, must his effects go to Temple, N. H. which is farther?

Paragraph 4157 states that a man

may collect travel pay to home of record or place of enlistment without actually performing the travel on release from service even though he gets paid to a particular place.

Now, if a man's home of record and place of enlistment is New York, but upon release he lives in Baltimore, Md. why can't his household effects be moved when the difference is almost the same distance?

If a man's home of record is San Diego, Calif., and place of enlistment



was Camden, N.J., but at the time of his release he lives in Richmond, Va. why can't his household effects be moved to Richmond, Va.?

It seems to me that in case (1), it would cost the government by not stopping at Boston, Mass., and would cost the man his right to elect travel under Paragraph 4157, JTR. In the second and third case, the man stands to lose everything by not being able to ship furniture to his home.

LCpl Thomas F. Thompson  
HqCo., MARCOR Supply Acty  
1100 S. Broad St.

Philadelphia, Pa.

● Voucher & Claims Section, Disburs-  
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 12)

## Leatherneck

The magazine for Marines and their families. Mail your subscription today, don't forget one for the folks back home.

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## INTER-SERVICE UNDERWRITERS (AN AGENCY) P. O. Box 1461, Texarkana, Arkansas Application For P. L. and P. D. Insurance

**OBTAIN MONEY  
ORDER & MAIL**

RANK & NAME _____		SERIAL NO. _____		AGE _____	
WIFE'S NAME IF MARRIED _____		AGE _____		<input type="checkbox"/> MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> SINGLE	
MIL. UNIT & BASE _____		RACE _____			
SEND POLICY TO (ADDRESS) _____					
PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS _____					
DESCRIPTION OF AUTOMOBILE CAR YEAR _____	MAKE _____	MODEL _____	BODY STYLE _____	MOTOR OR SERIAL NO. _____	CYL. _____ REGISTERED IN WHAT STATE? _____

How many accidents have you or your spouse been involved in during the past year? \_\_\_\_\_ If one or more, give complete description on separate sheet; also include date, charges, insurance company involved etc.

Insurance does not become effective unless you (1) complete ALL PARTS of this application. (2) SIGN IT, and (3) enclose CORRECT PAYMENT of whichever plan you select. Coverage is effective ON BASE from date and hour of postmark on application. OFF BASE Coverage is effective 24 hours from date and hour of postmark on application if you have fully complied with above requirements and this application is approved by Home Office.

This Application is for LIABILITY insurance only and restricted to continental limits of United States, its territories and possessions, Canada. Premium designated includes policy fee which is fully earned at time of policy issuance, but may be transferred upon request to cover substitute vehicle. Policy fee varies proportionately to the amount of premium, and a factor of 25% is used in computing the amount of this fee.

The above statements are warranties and not representations, and I declare that I have withheld no information whatsoever relative thereto. I agree that this proposal shall be the express basis of the Contract between the Company and me.

I fully understand and agree that the policy applied for and issued in response to above application shall cover the insured vehicle only when driven by named assured or his/her spouse. I further agree that the insured vehicle will not be used for commercial or share-the-expense purposes.

Application is made for a \_\_\_\_\_ months policy with premium \$ \_\_\_\_\_ and I wish to pay \$ \_\_\_\_\_ down plus \$ \_\_\_\_\_ service charge or a total of \$ \_\_\_\_\_. I will pay balance, if any, as per payment plan.

Date of Discharge \_\_\_\_\_

Sign Here \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Personnel with cars registered in New York or North Carolina, or personnel who must have insurance company make filing with any state, not acceptable. Contribution to uninsured motorists pool necessary for coverage of South Carolina registered vehicles. Details furnished with application.



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\$14.75 ea.

**Hypa-Products, Inc.**  
35 Worley St., Boston 32, Mass.

### ANSWERS TO CORPS QUIZ ON PAGE 8.

1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (a); 4. (c);
5. (b); 6. (c); 7. (c); 8. (a);
9. (b); 10. (b).

## SOUND OFF

[continued from page 10]

ing Division, Supply Department, HQ-MC, told us:

"Members may ship to place elected for mileage, Paragraph 8259, JTR, or limited in cost between duty stations. Home of record on release from active duty is considered duty station. Shipment from home of record on release from active duty is not authorized. See Paragraph 8400, JTR, regarding shipments limited in cost."—Ed.

### LOST TROPHY

Dear Sir:

In 1957, the Third Marine Division Association procured, through donations from members, and presented to the Third Marine Division a Combat Marksmanship Trophy. It is composed of a wooden base about two feet in diameter, surmounted by a silver caltrap, insignia of the Third, approximately 18 inches tall.

All information available indicates that the trophy has not been competed for since 1957. Its disposition after the

first presentation is not known, and numerous letters of inquiry from this organization have yielded nothing.

The Association members are very anxious to locate the trophy in order that it may again be placed in competition between units of the Third Marine Division. Would you assist us by placing in *Leatherneck* a notice requesting anyone with information of the trophy to contact the Association Secretary?

LtCol A. L. Jenson, USMC (Ret'd)  
Secretary-Treasurer  
3d Marine Division Ass'n  
P. O. Box 7154

San Diego 7, Calif.



### HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS SOUGHT

... Do you have an attic with a box full of old military publications, documents, and possibly correspondence, which relate directly to the evolution of Amphibious Warfare?

The Marine Corps Educational Center needs material for its Historical Amphibious File. The Educational Center will preserve such documents in the donor's name. Please write: The Director, Marine Corps Educational Center, Quantico, Virginia.

J. C. MILLER, JR.  
Brigadier General, U. S. Marine Corps  
Director, MCEC  
Marine Corps Schools  
Quantico, Virginia

### TIME IN GRADE

Dear Sir:

I served in the Regular Marine Corps from August, 1948, to August, 1952. I joined the Class II Organized Reserves  
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 82)

## A Brasso shine lasts LONGER!



For polishing insignia, buckles, equipment, etc.



**S**INCE this is the January issue, we feel that we must stay in chronological character and write something about New Year's—perhaps urge our readers to make a few hard and fast resolutions. We've been thinking deeply about this subject and, after carefully listing resolutions, we could suggest for our curtain-climbers, wife, neighbors, the dog across the street, the rubbish collectors and their early morning din, a certain waitress and the so-called mechanic who did a lousy job of balancing the wheels on my car, we decided that, after all, the really decent, honorable thing to do would be to set down *our own* fearless resolutions as a sort of incentive to others to subject themselves to a similar martyrdom.

1. Have you made a resolution which in any way deprives you of food, drink, love or fishing? If you have, cross it off the list. You'll never be able to keep it anyway. Besides, this sort of resolution is contrary to a human being's way of life. Why live like a dog?

3. Have you made a resolution which in any way smells of *thrift*? Cross this one off quickly. What are you trying to do, stifle national economy? If you must save money, collect old coins.

you a great big fat target for a touch. Of course, if you want to scatter a hundred here or a hundred there, that's your business. But, don't say we didn't warn you. Then, too, those old buddies have memories of a few liberties you might have forgotten. Why dig in the sand for unexploded bombs?

6. Have you, in any way, vowed an increase in devotion to those *chores around the house*? You're out of your mind. Cross it off in ink! Don't you realize what you'd be doing to those staunch male neighbors who have lived a life of ease, just because they have started on the right foot and declared their independence from such time-consuming, mundane feats of degradation like pushing a lawn-mowing juggernaut from one end of the lot to the other, digging with a spade—that archaic instrument left over from the WPA era, or taking the bread from the mouth of a house-painter's baby by wielding a brush on that upper store of their split level. If you haven't the courage to declare your own independence, then at least pretend to be so awkward and stupid with these tools of the suburbs that no one would either expect or trust you to handle them. However, if you persist in this resolution, you will find yourself referred to as the platoon leader of the Beaver Patrol—and that's no compliment! When the brew flows freely in other back yards, you will be ostracized—you will be a man without a bowling league—you will be an outcast, an exile marooned on a little patch of ground with only his hoe, rake and zoyisia plugger to talk to. . . .

13

# WHAT'S YOUR C.I.Q.\*

TAKE THIS SIMPLE TEST TO FIND OUT

KNOWING THE CORRECT ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ABOUT CANCER COULD SAVE YOUR LIFE

- 1 Leukemia is cancer of the blood-forming tissues.
- 2 All forms of life, including plants, can develop cancer.
- 3 Cancer is not contagious.
- 4 More men than women die of cancer.
- 5 Pain is a late cancer symptom.
- 6 Cancer can strike anyone at any age.
- 7 A biopsy (examination of suspected tissue removed from the body) is the only method of proving whether cancer is present.
- 8 Surgery or irradiation, or both, are the only means of curing cancer.
- 9 An annual health checkup is one of the most effective weapons against cancer.
- 10 Over one million Americans are alive today, cured of cancer.

SCORING: 10: Excellent  
6 to 9: Fair  
5 or less: Danger! For your own protection,  
learn more about cancer. Write to "Cancer"  
-c/o your local post office.

ANSWERS: ALL TEN OF THESE STATEMENTS ABOUT CANCER ARE TRUE.

\* CANCER INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT

TRUE	FALSE
TRUE	FALSE
TRUE	FALSE
TRUE	FALSE
TRUE	FALSE
TRUE	FALSE
TRUE	FALSE
TRUE	FALSE
TRUE	FALSE
TRUE	FALSE

AMERICAN  
CANCER  
SOCIETY

# the old gunny says...



**A**NYONE WHO reads the news or studies a map can see the troubled areas of the world where guerrilla warfare has been going on during recent years. Most of these irregular wars have involved revolutionary political groups seeking to overthrow the government. Such uprisings are often Communist-inspired or Communist-led. Although the 'banana wars' of Central America, familiar to the 'Old Corps', were not initiated by Communists, we can no longer expect that any political upheavals in the Western Hemisphere will not be exploited by Communists using the tactics and techniques of guerrilla warfare. It's a prospect we must face up to.

"Today, command and leadership for guerrillas is often provided by trained 'liberation volunteers' brought in from a Communist country. These leaders are dedicated fanatics trained by the Communist Party. They are often experienced in the guerrilla operations of their own countries.

"The motivating factor behind most guerrillas is their strong belief in their cause for which they have the willingness and courage to face great hardship and even death.

"Guerrilla leaders are usually tough, ruthless and cool. They set an example of daring to their band. The guerrilla fighter who disobeys his leader is judged and punished by his comrades. Violations of guerrilla law usually result in death.

"Discipline, brave leadership and the successful accomplishment of daring missions are the basis of loyalty and esprit in the guerrilla band.

"One of the few advantages the guerrilla force has is its lightweight mobility. It is usually small, self-contained and capable of rapid concentration and dispersion. Guerrilla units normally operate as small, independent bands. This organization provides it with many of the advantages of unit dis-

persion and separation. It is relatively easy to conceal and provides only a fleeting target to our heavy support weapons.

"There is usually no definite organization of guerrilla bands. They run to about 50 or 60 men with a leader and a few assistants. They sometimes have smaller 'specialists' intelligence, supply or sabotage units. The smallest unit is often a 'cell' of four men.

"The Soviets have claimed that in guerrilla warfare it is more effective to have a thousand bands of 50 men each rather than 50 bands of one thousand men.

"Guerrillas seldom wear uniforms, but usually appear in the native dress of the area where they are operating. This is a handy form of camouflage and an aid to evasion.

"Their weapons are usually light but sufficient for the mission. They will usually have hand weapons, including automatic rifles and submachine guns, knives and grenades. They like automatic weapons with rapid fire power that are easy to carry.

"The mobility of guerrillas or local partisans is their chief combat strength. They are usually hardy and fit for extensive and rapid movement across country—day or night. They know the local terrain. They will use all forms of local transportation, including horses and bicycles. We may see them using light air vehicles in the future. Their supply system is simple. They live off the country—obtaining food from friendly civilians. With outside aid they can be expected to have some radio communications capability. It has been said that it is possible for one guerrilla unit to operate over an area 100 miles long and 80 miles wide. The implications of this are apparent when we consider that the current concept of a Marine division's area of operations, using conventional weapons, is less than half this size.

"The most fruitful objectives and areas of operations for the guerrilla force are behind their enemy's lines. Avoiding the mobile combat units in the forward battle areas, the successful guerrilla seeks the soft targets on the line of communications and in the logistic support area.

"Very few modern military forces have designed their support units and logistic systems with security against guerrillas in mind. Small guerrilla bands operating against these rear installations, using the tactics of raid, sabotage, ambush and terror, will quickly bring logistic services to a standstill. Support troops become distracted by security missions. They soon require the aid of combat troops from the front.

"The guerrilla raids are normally conducted at night and are characterized by boldness, stealth and the rapidity with which they are made. He hits and runs under the cover of darkness. Terror, ruse and rumor are his favorite psychological weapons. He will bomb a mess hall or a movie and attempt to assassinate key military leaders. You can expect every unorthodox tactic to be used, including torture and the use of women and children to screen their purpose.

"In order to deal with guerrillas, the modern military force must recognize the danger of such warfare when used by the Communists as a means to obtain their political objectives. The Communists will align themselves with minority groups or nationalist movements for the purpose of creating a crisis, and then, at the first opportunity, will seize the powers of government. Guerrilla warfare is an inexpensive way to obtain objectives without resorting to the less acceptable and more violent forms of regular warfare. It is a type of warfare we can all expect to hear more about—and perhaps even see."

END



LCpl James Fowler is studying psychology at Penn State. At right, he and students LCpl William Phillips (C) and Sgt Thomas Varrell headed for class



## **The Navy Enlisted Scientific Education**

**Program gives enlisted personnel a chance to  
obtain a college degree and a commission**

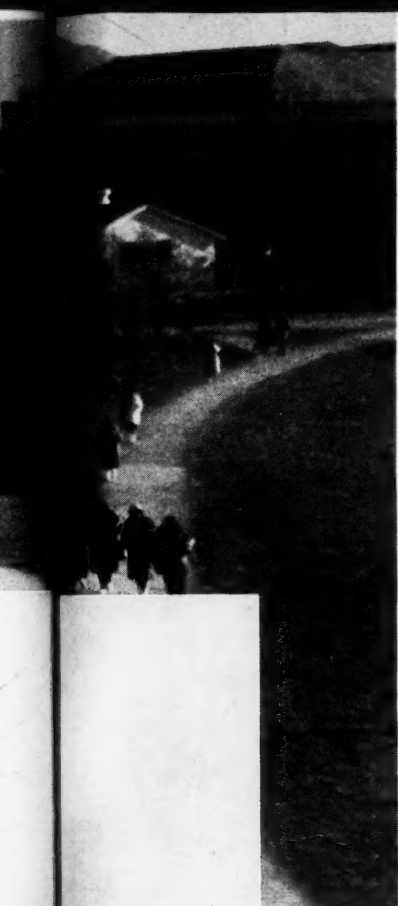


# CAMPUS MARINES

by MSgt Clay Barrow

Photos by

GySgt Rod Ayers



**I**N A memorable cartoon of World War II days, a hillbilly lounged on the dilapidated front porch of his cabin, reading a letter to his wife. "It's f'um the boy," he drawled. "Sez he failed in t-r-i-g-o-n-o-m-e-t-r-y. Don't su'prise me none. He always wuz the wust shot in the family."

With each passing year, the joke becomes less funny. Technological and sociological advances have all but closed the one-yawning chasm which separated the precise, orderly world of the slide rule and test tube from the ramshackle back-country cabin.

And the development of incredible new weapons has made the relationship of "trig" to trigger less and less ludicrous.

Alert to the changing world around them, Commandants of recent years have encouraged enlisted Marines to broaden themselves scholastically. General Clifton B. Cates set the tone in a statement several years ago which pointed out that, when a Marine stops increasing his knowledge, he is dead. "All that remains," he concluded, "is the mere formality of interment." Canny Marines decided that "dead" had the double connotation of *dead-dead*, and dead, career-wise. Taking the double-barreled hint, they enrolled in droves in correspondence courses, as well as night courses at adjacent high schools and colleges.

It is not surprising, therefore, that, in April, 1958, when the Corps was given a 36-man quota in the Navy Enlisted Scientific Education Program, (NESEP) 2500 enlisted men applied for the

privilege of spending four years in college at the Corps' expense. What is surprising is that only 380 applied the following year for the quota which was raised to 50. In 1960, only 360 men applied. However, applications received for the 1961 program totaled 520 before the November 1st deadline.

One officer, an authority on the program, observed, "Certainly not every enlisted man can get in NESEP, for much the same reasons that not every Staff NCO can become the Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps. But, just because a goal seems unattainable, has never been reason enough for a Marine to stop *trying* for it."

Is this program worth striving for, if you are qualified? Unquestionably. From any angle, it is probably the greatest opportunity an enlisted Marine will ever have.

To see why, it's necessary to examine NESEP, its shaky beginnings, its healthy present, its extremely promising future.

The U.S. Navy had commenced the program (under a different name and slightly different ground rules) two years before the Marine Corps began participating. With the blessings of the Navy, the Corps established its own eligibility requirements and selection process. We agreed at the outset to pay for a student's tuition, fees and books. The reasons for joining this program were to integrate scientifically trained officers into our officer corps and, secondly, to provide a program for meritorious enlisted men and women.

Twenty universities participate in this program. These schools range,



Cpl Larry A. Wooldridge worked out a descriptive geometry problem in an electrical engineering class



Sgt Varrell (L), a meteorology student, listened to an instructor explain a tornado simulator's functions

### CAMPUS MARINES (cont.)

alphabetically, from Auburn to Vanderbilt universities, and include such renowned, widely dispersed institutions as MIT, Stanford, and the universities of Oklahoma, North Carolina, Idaho and Mississippi. A NESEP student must major in engineering or scientific areas. Among the 18 authorized fields of study are such engineering subjects as aeronautical, electrical, metallurgical and chemical. The student with a scientific bent can pursue aerology, physics, chemistry, geomorphology, psychology, electronics, nucleonics or mathematics.

"Hold it!" a skeptic might scream, "What I know about calculus you could carve on a piece of granite and stick in my eye and I'd never know it was there. My platoon sergeant says I ain't got brains enough to track an elephant through four feet of snow. What chance have I got?"

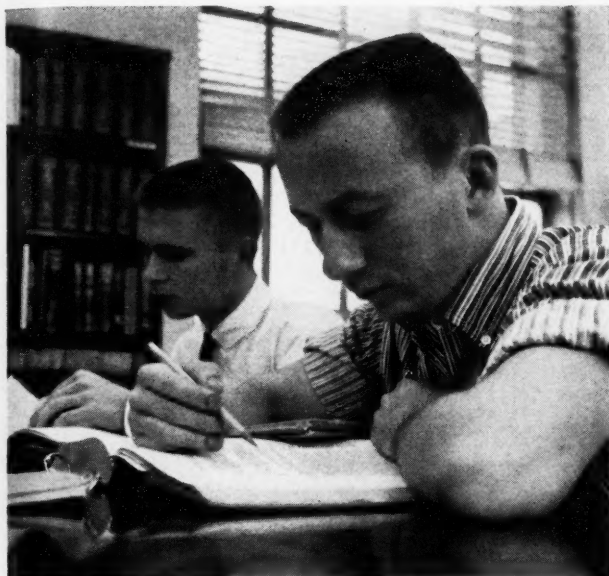
Good question. What chance does anybody have? Let's back up and look at the requirements.

To begin with, our enlisted Marine may be either male or female, married or single, of any enlisted rank, with or without children, and either a Regular or a Reservist on active duty. Surely, our skeptic must fall in one of these categories. (Sounds like they don't want just anybody; they want only eligible candidates who have scholastic ability and officer potential.)

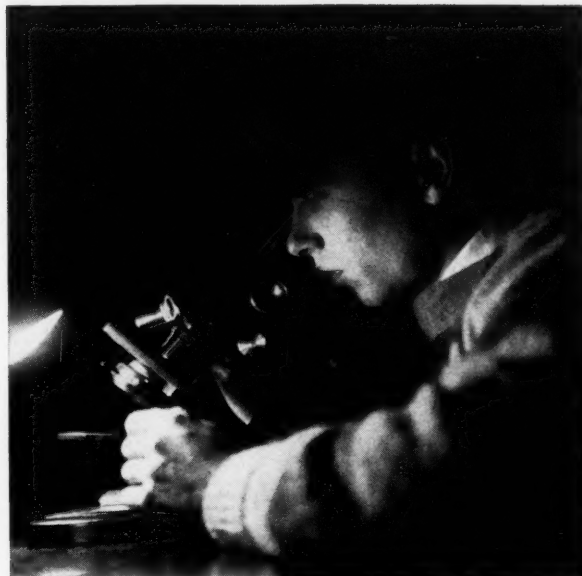
Also, an applicant must be a citizen of the U.S., and have completed boot camp.



Cpl Wooldridge, an electrical engineering major, became a part-time electronics trouble-shooter on his school's closed-circuit TV channel



LCpls Fowler (L) and Phillips used Penn State's central library to research psychology references



Fowler studied microbes in zoology class. Campus Marines major in engineering or scientific fields

Now come the major stumbling blocks: **HE MUST:** be 26 years of age, or less, on 1 July of the year he will attend school; be a high school graduate or have passed a high school GED test; have a GCT of 125 or over; agree to enlist, reenlist, or extend to have six years obligated service upon assignment to college; be physically qualified; and, lastly, be recommended by his CO.

In reality, there is only one qualification about which nothing can be done—you are or are not too old. (The law decrees the limiting factor: the maximum age at which a man can accept a commission.)

As to the other points, if your GCT is not high enough, your CO can request a waiver if it is only 110 or above. If it is less than 110, surely you can be re-tested. If you are not a high school graduate, you can undoubtedly make yourself qualified enough to pass a GED high school equivalency test.

It should be quite obvious, then, that the question of "eligibility" is not really the major obstacle to NESEP. One of the things that may be slowing down the number of applications is the "Screening Examination." There is just enough of a hint in the Marine Corps Order about NESEP (it lists the categories of questions) to make the man who has never been to college—as well as the man who has—dubious. The exam is taken at the applicant's command, but the questions have been mailed from the Naval Examining Center, Great Lakes, Ill. The completed, ungraded exams are then returned to NEC which, in turn, forwards only the

test results to the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

During March of each year, a board of officers convenes to select NESEP's annual 50-man quota. The board does not personally interview each candidate since the cost of transporting applicants to Washington, D.C., would be prohibitive. It considers the man's (or woman's) application, military record, educational transcripts, CO's recommendation and, of course, the grade he made on the written test.

The test grade attained is a factor in the selection, but it is only one factor. The exam, a real skull-buster, contains 60 questions on electronics, 30 questions on physics, 30 on chemistry, 30 on verbal reasoning, 15 on algebra, 15 on geometry, 15 on trigonometry and 15 on calculus. Of the 210 questions, Sgt Vincent L. Zappala got only 168 right in 1959. While this doesn't seem like an extraordinary score, it was, in fact, the highest ever posted by either a Marine or Navy man in the history of the program. It was no fluke: Zappala, with a B-plus average, is presently on the Dean's List at MIT.

One point about these exams may require clarification. Suppose, for instance, a man scores a big, fat goose egg on his calculus and trigonometry questions. If he has never had either subject in school, this won't hurt his chances at all. If, on the other hand, he gets two or three right out of 15, and his school records indicate he has studied these subjects, the board will not be too favorably impressed.

A final word about this exam: the board does NOT go down the list of

scores and select the top 50 scorers for the program.

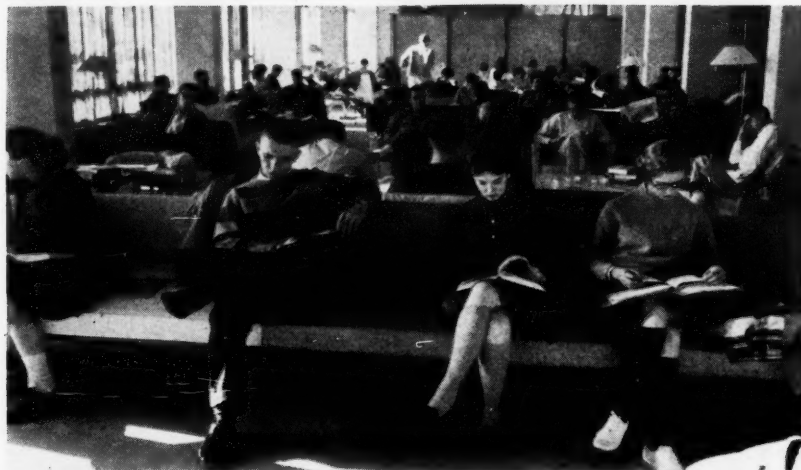
While generalizations are always hazardous on any subject as complex as NESEP, it is probably safe to say that, thus far, no NESEP student has qualified into the program solely because he had a brain like an electronic computer, and none is likely to. Nor is an applicant disqualified beforehand because his GCT isn't up in the stratosphere. You have, in short, a fine chance of qualifying for NESEP if your brainpower is incandescent; a good chance if it is merely bright and you are determined to make it brighter. But you have no chance whatever if you agree with the "dim bulb" who says, "Hell, who wants to be an officer anyway?"

**Motivation!** That's the key word in this program, as it is throughout the Corps.

Thus far, we have tried to stay exclusively with the facts. Now, let's give our imaginations free rein, and suppose that our average Marine snuffy, of a few paragraphs back, (whose sergeant was always telling him that he didn't have enough smarts to find a loaf of bread in a bakery) had mustered his courage and applied for the program.

"Snuffy" would, of course, be up against some of the brightest young enlisted men in the Corps and, at the outset, the odds, roughly, would be 7-to-1 against his being accepted. But a man who's thinking about making the Corps his career had better not begin worrying about odds. He will, whether he's thought about it or not, be bucking, at the very least, the same kind of





LCpl Fowler, surrounded by socks and sweaters, studied in a huge student lounge. Marine NESEPs must maintain at least a "C" average



Penn State students around the table are LCpl Fowler, Sgt Varrell, Cpl Wooldridge, LCpl Phillips and D. Sterner, FTI, a Navy NESEP



College training, like the military, emphasizes the balance of mind and body development. LCpl Fowler and Sgt Varrell play golf periodically

## CAMPUS MARINES (cont.)

odds every time he's considered for promotion.

To his application, he will be required to attach a handwritten statement of no more than one page stating the reasons why he desires to participate in the program. The perfect statement hasn't been written yet and probably never will be. But the ones which come closest to perfection may be those which give the board an unmistakable picture of a man who, although he doesn't come right out and say so, loves this Marine Corps of ours and knows, by improving himself, he will, in a small way, improve the Corps.

If Snuffy really feels that way, the chances are that his records will bear out and the board will be impressed favorably. He doesn't have to be the hottest PFC the first platoon of Bravo Company ever had. Nor is it necessary that the principals of Public School No. 9 and Central High concur that he is the brightest boy who passed through their portals in the past decade.

So long as Snuffy was merely a good student, and has been a good Marine to whom duty has always been more than just a word, there is a better than even chance he could be among the lucky 50 selected.

Were he accepted, Snuffy would (if stationed east of the Mississippi) be ordered to report in June to the Naval Preparatory School, NTC, Bainbridge, Md., for nine weeks duty under instruction. During this period, he would be given intensive schooling in algebra, geometry, trigonometry, physics and English. There, too, he would meet Major Edward A. Timmes, of the Regular Officer Candidate Section of HQMC, who would come up from Washington to talk to him and each of the other students.

A student is given the opportunity to select the college and the major course he wishes. It is Maj Timmes' responsibility to advise and ultimately decide to which school he will be assigned. The decision to send a student to a certain college depends on the type of course to be taken and the student's own preference. But not everyone goes to the school of his choice. This program costs money and the dollars are carefully spent. A factor in this decision is that all universities do not charge the same tuition. As an example, world-famous MIT is considerably more expensive than most other schools. The majority of students would, of course, prefer to be MIT alumni. Maj Timmes must decide which, if any, will be sent there.

For Snuffy and all NESEP students, the successful completion of Prepara-

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Like many of the scientific education students, LCpl Wooldridge had domestic help with his homework.

The student Marines receive their base pay and family allowance as well as their college expenses

tory School is an important milestone. But it is really only the beginning. Ahead are four difficult, demanding, uncertain years. For some students, who have previously completed one, two or three years of college, the way will be more familiar, but no less uncertain.

Each NESEP must keep his portion of the bargain. He must, barring illness or circumstances beyond his control, achieve a baccalaureate degree and consistently maintain an academic average of not less than "C."

During Snuffy's first and second Summers at college, he will remain on campus for Summer school. But, during the third Summer, he will attend Summer officer candidate training at Marine Corps School, Quantico, Va.

Throughout college, Snuffy will be carried on the rolls of HQMC, but he will be under the jurisdiction of the Navy or Marine officer who serves as CO of the NROTC unit and Professor of Naval Science on the faculty. Like all students, he will be assigned in his current rank with full pay, allowances, promotional opportunities and

leave. He will be permitted to wear civilian clothes.

At this happy, hypothetical point, let's bid Snuffy an affectionate farewell and return to reality.

What are the tangible results of the program thus far? As of this moment, two men, Second Lieutenants Kenneth N. Jones and McLowery Elrod, have completed college via NESEP and are attending Basic School at Quantico. Both had three years of college previously. The great differences in these men's backgrounds, tastes and personalities confirm the suspicion that there is probably no such thing as a "typical" NESEP student.

Elrod heard about NESEP in an unusual way. In September, 1958, while part of a recruit working party, Pvt Elrod picked a crumpled scrap of paper off the deck. On impulse, he sneaked a peek at it before stuffing it in his trash bag. It outlined details of the then-new NESEP.

Doubtless, he would have learned about the program eventually through normal channels. His luck was that, in learning of it when he did, he was able

to apply before the deadline for applications for the 1959 class.

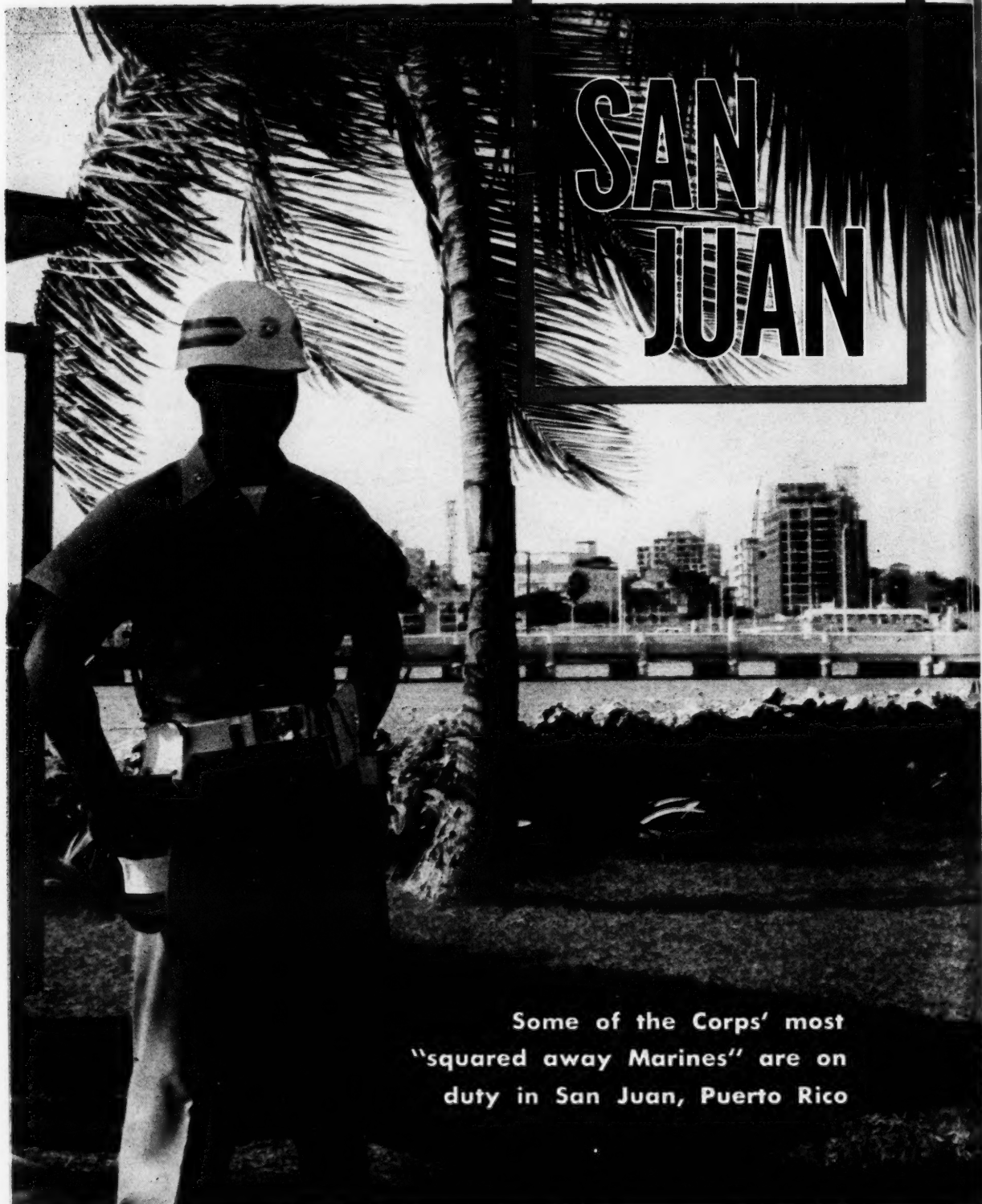
Lt Jones was part of the first group of 36 which, only five months after the Corps embarked upon NESEP, had been screened, selected, attended Prep School, and begun their formal schooling. This vanguard enrolled in 16 different schools and majored in eight different fields of study. (Electrical engineering, with 14 of the 36, dominated the selections.)

Of that first group, which averaged 21.8 years of age, 19 had attended at least one semester of college, 14 were high school graduates, and, surprisingly, three had not completed high school. There were more single men (21) than married (15). The minimum GCT at that time was 120, but only five fell in the 120-129 group. The majority ranged throughout the 130-149 category, and seven had scored 150 or over.

How is this hurriedly selected group faring? Bad news first: nine have been disenrolled (five for academic, four for aptitude reasons). But this 25%, while not a pleasant (continued on page 86)

## POST OF THE CORPS

# SAN JUAN



Some of the Corps' most  
"squared away Marines" are on  
duty in San Juan, Puerto Rico

by

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◀ Members of the guard stand a personnel inspection before they go on duty. They're known for being a squared away command

During rush hours, extra guards were posted to inspect vehicles leaving the station. Pedestrians are also checked as they depart

by SSgt Thurlow D. Ellis

Photos by

Cpl LeRoy T. Stark

**O**NE OF THE definitions of word "pearl" is "the best of anything." It's an apt description for duty at the "Pearl of the Antilles," according to the men stationed at Marine Barracks, U. S. Naval Station, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

At the hint of a challenge, they'll rebut with, "Sure, this is a tough command; that's why it's the best detachment in the Corps. And this town has the best liberty this side of Sasebo."

There's little room for argument. Colonel Norman Van Dam does run a tight command. And the liberty is varied enough to suit any taste.

Duty in any Marine barracks guard detachment is demanding, requiring the fullest meaning of the much-used expression, devotion to duty. It takes about an hour for a new man at San Juan to realize it. As soon as reporting-in personnel turn in their orders, they find themselves in the shadow of Sgt Joseph E. Huerta, the assistant guard chief, who firmly believes the Marine Corps Manual is the second-best book ever written.

Armed with a check-off sheet and an expression which reads, "You ain't gonna pass this inspection," Sgt Huerta directs the new guard to a recreation room, where the man's seabag contents are laid out. There is then a sort of one-sided conversation sounding like

**TURN PAGE**







Newcomers stand an individual clothing inspection soon after their arrival. Winter uniforms are then stored in a humidity-free locker

## SAN JUAN (cont.)

this: "Get the dip out of that hat . . . those trouser legs are too short . . . that belt is too salty . . . and either those shoes or those cleats gotta go."

When the sergeant finishes, the newcomer has an armful of gear destined for the tailor shop, cleaners or cobblers; the distinct feeling that Sgt Huerta's vision is perfect and the uneasy question, "I wonder if I'm good enough for this team?"

He will be.

The crack-down indoctrination isn't meant to break people; it raises their standards to the height they'll be expected to carry while stationed at San Juan.

The first full day of duty is a blend of routine and the unexpected. There's the usual checking-in around the post, pistol instruction and the reading of responsibilities and orders of sentries. The new man is perhaps a bit surprised, though, when he's told to take his Winter issue to the "hot locker." He finds that it's a community-owned storeroom free from humidity. Hanging

his greens in the "hot locker" prevents mildew—an occupational hazard in the semi-tropics.

The second day is much the same as the first; "782" gear is drawn, there's a quiz on the responsibilities and orders covered the previous day and various other routine encountered at a new station. There's also a hint of what's

coming tomorrow—a dummy run on the pistol course.

Day Number Three finds our new guard listening to Captain J. B. Knotts, San Juan's guard officer, at the pistol range:

"You will move on my command. Remove the magazine . . . check your weapon . . . place the weapon in your holster . . . load the magazine with five rounds . . . load weapons . . . SOUND OFF!"

From the length of the firing line comes the chorus "Halt! Halt! Halt!" followed by the Spanish equivalent "Parece! Parece! Parece!"

Then the shooters are credited for a miss; the first shot must be fired over the target in warning. The remaining four slugs should penetrate the silhouette target. This cycle is repeated 10 times, with the commands coming a bit faster after each cycle.

After he has been pistol-broken, the new sentry spends days accompanying other guards on the various posts. About a week later, if he's the average above-average Marine like the rest at San Juan, he'll be placed in a regular duty billet.

This assignment can carry him to a number of sentry posts on or off the Naval station. Initially, he'll probably get Post 2, the Admiral's quarters at San Geronimo, just off the station. A few weeks later, he may be shifted to a back gate for a period ranging from one to nine months.

A sentry's ultimate goal is Post 1, the Main Gate. This is, however, a



Before a member of the guard is posted for duty, he must go through the pistol familiarization course at Sabana Seca's range

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Because of the tropical climate, guard members are extremely fortunate if they are able to hold a drill

without getting wet. It's not uncommon for the skies to be clear one minute—and pouring rain the next

spot reserved for those fortunate ones who fall into the Barrack's "outstanding" category.

There are two off-station posts, one of which is remote enough to require its own detachment.

Sabana Seca is a radio receiving station approximately 25 miles from the Naval station. Twenty-three Marines man the 3000-acre post and live there constantly. The satellite detachment is under the control of GySgt Earnest E. South.

Duty at Sabana Seca is routine, except for the roving patrol in charge of water leakage. He's the man who regularly checks the reservoir for leaks or damage. Fresh water isn't taken for granted in Puerto Rico.

Recreation at the radio station is also routine, with another single exception. At Sabana Seca, you can join a riding club or, if you get the hankerin', you

can buy your own horse. A good mount costs less than Wyatt used to pay in Dodge City, the Puerto Rican price being between \$35 and \$50.

Martin Pena is the second off-the-Naval-station post. It's a radio transmitting station located about 10 miles from the main station.

Martin Pena is a paradox for the Marines; it's not too far away, and yet it is. It's close enough so that the three-man security detachment can be drawn daily from the San Juan guard and trucked to the spot. Yet, it's far enough away to preclude taking them back and forth to chow. And Martin Pena itself has no messing facilities. Consequently, the security detachment draws commuted rations for local food procurement.

Although the admiral's quarters, Sabana Seca and Martin Pena draw a good percentage of the Barrack's roster,

the bulk of sentries are assigned posts at the Naval Station itself.

The U. S. Naval Station, San Juan, was established in September, 1941, as a modest \$9,000,000 installation. As Naval stations go, it's not too large even today. It has, however, expanded the past 20 years.

Today, San Juan is primarily a flag base, a headquarters command for the Caribbean Sea Frontier and the 10th Naval District.

The station's 37 married Marines (there are 79 men in the command) are billeted at San Patricio, a government housing area about eight miles from the base. They have few complaints; the waiting list is small, the rent reasonable and the facilities more than adequate. There are, however, a few local items which can set the newly-arrived wife's curls a-shaking.

The first thing she'll be handed when



Sgt Samuel Lewis delivered a Naval Emergency Ground Defense Force lecture. The talks, which

cover all phases of emergency defense measures, are given each Monday for a three-month period

**Originally, San Juan was founded by that gentleman who  
couldn't find the fountain of youth, Juan Ponce de Leon**

#### **SAN JUAN (cont.)**

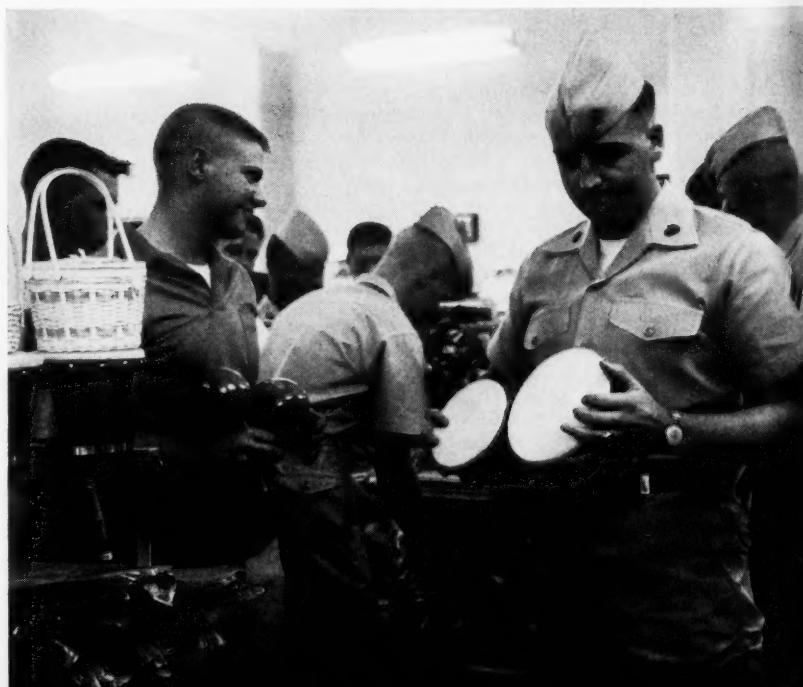
she begins to housekeep at "San Pat" is a three-page set of instructions . . . about hurricanes. Like most Caribbean islands, Puerto Rico is rocked occasionally.

Then there's the humidity, another climatic house pest.

And there are the bus stops. In Puerto Rico, you don't hop off a bus at, say, Maple and Main. Each stop is numbered some with half-digits. Consequently, the little woman will probably feel a bit perplexed the first time she asks to be let off at Stop 7½.

She'll be delighted, however, when she hears about the domestic help available. For the mere sum of \$9.25 a

The local Navy Exchange keeps an assortment of bongo drums, and other musical instruments of the Caribbean area, on display



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When the day's duties have been completed and it's time for liberty call, the San Juan Marines have

no problem deciding where to go. They're in the midst of some of the world's best recreation areas

week, she can prop her slippers on a hassock and watch TV all day while a combination cook-maid-general-house-keeper does the work. That price, however, doesn't include week ends. Hubby's home then, anyhow.

A newly arrived wife will also approve of the facilities provided for her and hers. There is, of course, an on-station commissary, with prices substantially lower than local sources. There's a highly rated school at San Juan, and out-patient medical care for the days the young one can't quite make it to school. If hospitalization is required, a nearby Army hospital is utilized.

The detachment's unmarried Marines are quartered on the station (except those assigned to Sabana Seca) in four

wings of a six-wing barracks. Theirs is a multi-purpose home; one of the wings doubles as a movie theater and classroom.

The unmarrieds also have access to the usual amount of recreational facilities; gyms, tennis courts, et al.

There's an EM beach, too, with fenced-in water. This oddity—a fence penning off a section of water—was built to discourage the sharks and barracuda abounding in the Caribbean. The same denizens—along with other types of fish—provide excitement for the scores of San Juan skin-divers.

To the Marines, softball is the king of island sports. The barracks fielded a team this year, to the consternation of every other team in the area. It's not so much that the other teams mind

playing Marines; they just don't hanker to tangle with a Club that had a 41-W 6-L season's record.

Behind the pitching arm of PFC Albert "Iron Man" Ash and a couple of other hurlers almost as good, the barrack's team gathered crowns like a mad emperor. They won, in fact, every title in the Caribbean, including such fancy championships as the Ramey Armed Forces Tournament, the Naval Station Invitational and the Antilles Championship.

All the on-base sports—with the possible exception of the softball team—are available to the new guard as soon as he reports in. And he might as well make use of them the first few days, because he's not going on liberty.

Liberty for (continued on page 68)



# OPERATION FALLING LEAF



**The USMCR supplied ground units  
for a five-service, tri-state "war"**

by Capt C. A. Boyd, Jr.

**T**HE YOUNG patrol leader peered anxiously into the darkness. The moment they had been awaiting had arrived. Four huge helicopters were hanging in the sky over the only clearing in the area.

"Kessler, you come along and cover me, I'm going closer."

He worked cautiously through the heavy woods as the first helicopter roared in for a landing. Men began pouring out, a dozen—20. He watched 25 enemy run from the helicopter with the camouflaged covers on their helmets plainly visible in the purple light from the engines' exhausts.

"Four choppers, that's a hundred or more troops. Come on, Kessler, the major needs to know this in a hurry." He picked up the rest of his patrol and the four of them disappeared along a dim trail leading north to the aggressor company perimeter.

The 61st Rifle Company, USMCR, had just made what is believed to be the first tactical night helicopter landing in the Marine Corps Reserve program, courtesy of the 90th Transportation Company (medium helicopter) U. S. Army. The aggressor patrol leader, Cpl Gabriel Didio, was from the 47th Rifle Company of Louisville, Ky. The company's past operations in

Louisville's rugged, heavily wooded Otter Creek Park made it ideal for its role as the enemy.

The landing was the first event in "Operation Falling Leaf," a combined air, land and amphibious maneuver involving nearly 500 Marine Reservists of the Kentucky-Indiana area.

Lexington, Kentucky's, 61st was in the landing zone and their first patrols were already forming. The camouflaged, stealthy aggressors of the 47th Rifle Company were reporting to Major Norman D. Preston, Commanding Officer, 47th Rifle Company, on the location and strength of the helicopter-landed troops.

Owensboro, Kentucky's, 60th, coming in by truck, was expected to arrive in the huge 1000-acre park by 2300.

Major Arthur E. Cofer, the Battalion Commander and Commanding Officer of Volunteer Training Unit (S) 5-26 of Louisville, began briefing the 61st company commander, Captain Dan Capps. The battalion CP was in the back of a 6x6, closed for blackout security:

"The aggressor has air-dropped a

tough airborne company into the Otter Creek Park area to coincide with the attack on the East Coast of the United States. The company has interdicted rail and river traffic along the Ohio River 1500 meters to our north. The Marine Reserve Units are the only available ground troops to destroy this force and the 1st Provisional Battalion has been formed and given that mission.

"The 61st and 60th will attack north in the morning and take Objective Alpha on the bluff overlooking the Ohio River. They will hold Objective Alpha and cover an amphibious landing by the 17th Rifle Company of Evansville, Ind., who will land from the Naval Reserve Training Ship the *USS Grafton*.

"Your company will hold a perimeter on the landing zone along with the 60th as soon as they arrive. Our next problem is to locate the aggressor and to find the best route of approach to Objective Alpha. Thorough aggressive patrolling will be conducted throughout this area."

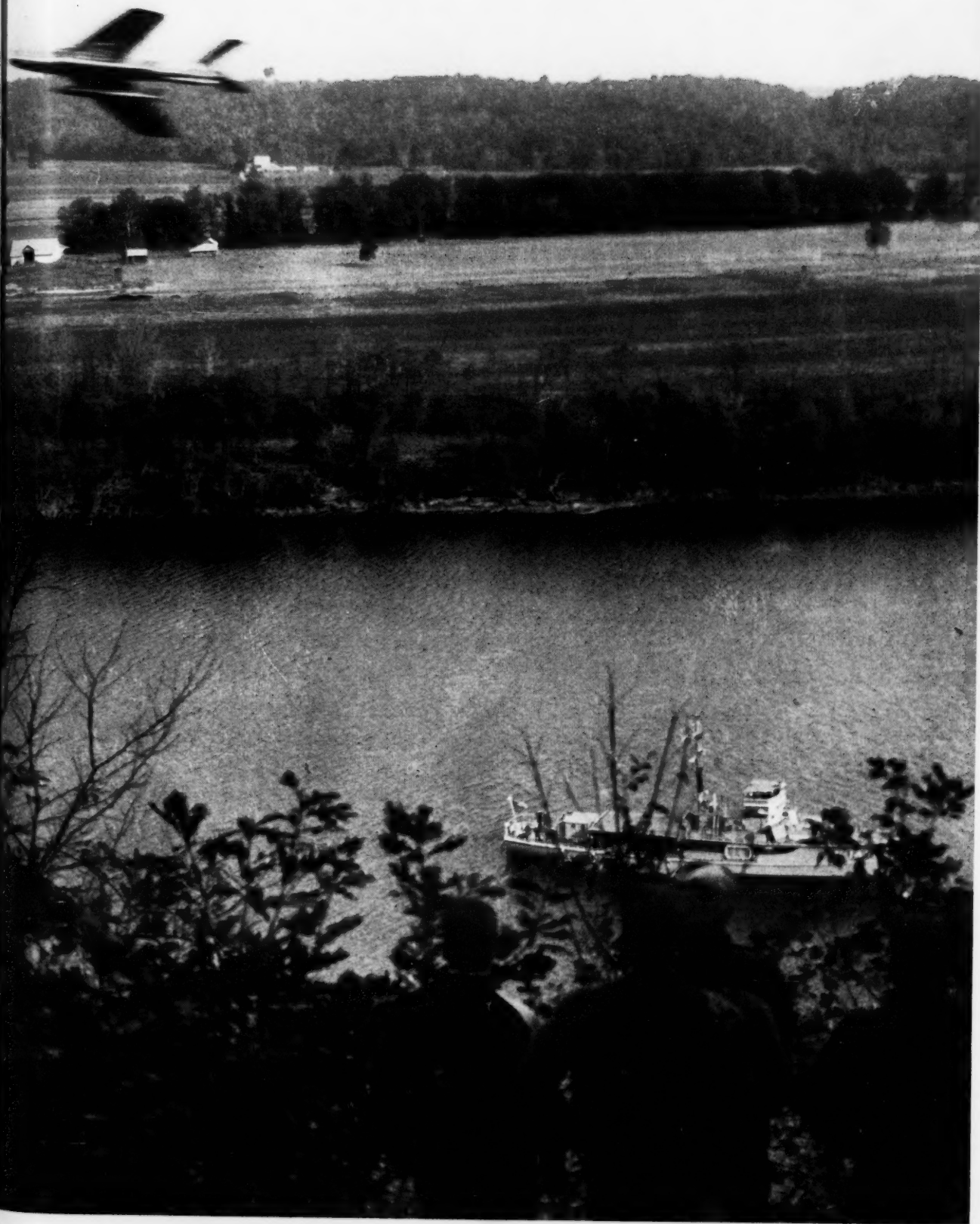
Major Cofer pointed to roads and  
(Text continued on page 32)

Photo by SSgt K. J. Wilkerson

Close air support was provided by elements of the Indiana Air National Guard. Assault troops landed from the *USS Grafton*



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**FALLING LEAF (cont.)**



*Official USMC Photo*

Officers from the 5th MCR&RD were on hand to observe the amphibious operation which involved members of each service



Amph  
Once



*Official USMC Photo*

Evansville's 17th Rifle Company assaulted Red Beach from the Naval Reserve Training Ship *USS Gratton*. Troops landed in small craft





Amphibious forces, in full combat gear, rowed ashore in Coast Guard assault boats. Once ashore, Reservists immediately began an inland attack to secure the operation

*Photo by PFC Joe O'Connor*



*Photo courtesy Louisville Times*

LCpl Ray Hukill and PFC Frank Garland, both members of the defending forces, stood watch on the Ohio River

*Photo courtesy Louisville Times*

◀ Maj George D. Gillians briefed PFC Terry Taylor (left) and Sgt Donald Wright for a scouting mission





Photo by SSgt K. J. Wilkerson

Aggressors from Louisville's 47th Rifle Company wore distinctive uniforms. MSgt Howard Rhodes

(left) helped to camouflage SSgt Joseph Hauder, as Capt James Ingram aided Sgt Hilliard Taylor



Photo by PFC Joe O'Connor

Maj Arthur E. Cofer (right) C. O. of VTU 5-26, in Louisville, was in command of the attacking forces during "Falling Leaf." He conducted a briefing for the members of his staff before the operation began

## FALLING LEAF (cont.)

trails leading north on the large map. "Major Morgan, the S-3, will brief your patrols." Capt Capps asked a few questions and moved to the 61st Company CP under a large tree to assign the 1st patrol. One of the priority training missions of the operation was to give as many small unit leaders as possible the opportunity to lead patrols under conditions as rugged and realistic as possible.

Landing in the dark in broken unknown terrain, then leading a patrol after only a map reconnaissance, proved to be an exacting leadership trial for the members of the 60th and 61st rifle companies.

LCpl Jimmie Johnson reported to the Battalion S-2, Major Jack Baker, that his men had stumbled into a trail block in the dark. The unexpected fire of a light machine gun gave his patrol an experience on proper conduct of a reconnaissance patrol they won't soon forget.

The 60th arrived in the landing zone perimeter just in time to repel a probing attack by the aggressor who withdrew and set up road and trail blocks for the rest of the night.





Airborne forces for "Falling Leaf" were carried in Air Force helicopters. Capt John W. Andrews, I-1 of

the 61st Rifle Co., watched as members of the unit were loaded aboard the aircraft at Fort Knox, Ky.

Photo by PFC Joe O'Connor

A strong combat patrol moved out at 0330 and, an hour later, was involved in a wild pre-dawn fire fight which destroyed an enemy road block on the route of approach to the river.

During the fire fight, aggressor PFC Manfred Geisler was "wounded" in the leg and captured. The patrol leader took his prisoner to the battalion S-2 where he was questioned:

"Sir, this guy doesn't speak English but we got a map. It must be in some foreign language too."

Major Camperman, assistant S-2 asked, "What's your name and unit lad?"

The answer came in an unintelligible, guttural babble of words. Then a grudging grin appeared on the prisoner's face as the major resumed his questioning in flawless German, the native language of PFC Geisler before he became a member of the 47th Rifle Company and a United States citizen.

In the morning, after church services, the 1st Provisional Battalion moved on the attack and rapidly overcame enemy resistance on Objective Alpha. The aggressor disappeared into the thick woods after a fierce delaying action and the 60th and 61st set up a perimeter, overlooking Beach Red on the Ohio River, 165 feet below.

The operation then entered its key phase. Colonel Spencer Pratt, of the 5th District, returned to observe the amphibious assault. Captain Schumacuer, USN, Professor of Naval Science of the University of Louisville, also brought several Marine option NROTC students to observe. Major Joseph Fisher, (5th District's Organized Ground Program Officer) asked Major Cofer, "Have you heard from the 17th?"

"H hour is 1000," Cofer answered. "The ship will be in sight any moment."

Then, from the natural vantage point of "Lovers' Leap" overlook, the *USS Gratton*, the largest ship on the Ohio River, steamed into view. The Naval Reservists of Fleet Division 5-7D, commanded by Lieutenant E. N. Smith, USNR, were on time.

The Marines of the 17th Rifle Company began loading into the 16-foot plastic assault boats, bulky in life preservers and combat equipment. The boat team commander gave the word: "Give way together!" and the small Coast Guard boats were slowly paddled to Beach Red.

Scattered fire opened up. Aggressor had a squad on the beach. No sweat! F-84 jets of the Indiana Air National Guard came streaking down. Pass after pass completely subdued the fire on Beach Red.

The first boat teams deployed and moved up the 40 feet to the railroad bed. The aggressor was flanked by an amphibious landing in the best Navy and Marine Corps tradition.

Now the 17th had practical use for their two weeks of mountain training at Pickle Meadows in the Sierras. It was another 125 rugged feet to the top of Objective Alpha. A rope was some help, but the old legs were a bit rubbery when the climb was completed.

Major Cofer briefed the three company commanders:

"Our patrols report the aggressor has control of a helicopter landing zone to the south. If we move fast we can destroy him before he can get help.

"Capt Wiers, your 17th Rifle Company will move to phase line 3.

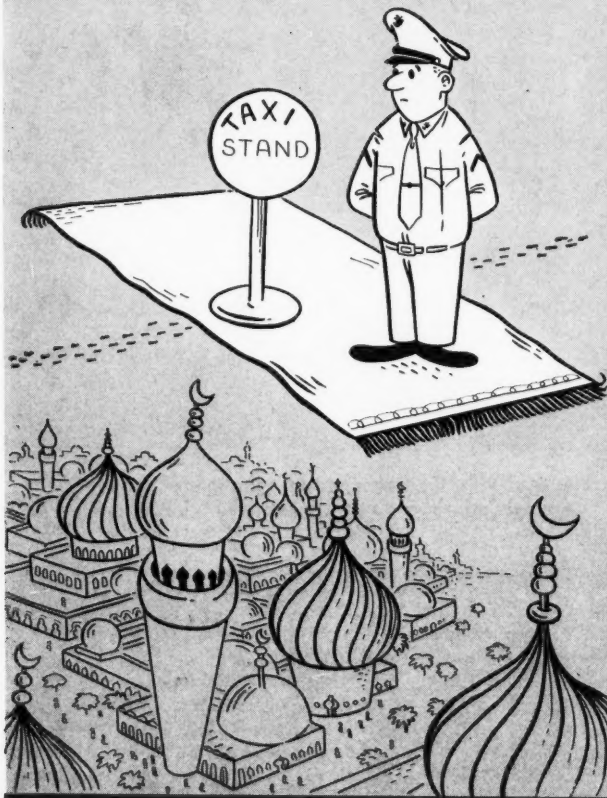
"Capt Capps, your 61st will move to the line of departure and join the 17th in an assault on the objective.

"Major Gillians, the 60th will move to the rear of the enemy and destroy him as he is forced out of his position . . ."

And that's the way it worked out during the closing hours of Operation Falling Leaf. The Marine Reservists' unceasing effort to attain a perfect state of readiness took one more giant step in what was the largest, most comprehensive amphibious exercise ever conducted in the Ohio Valley. **END**

# Leatherneck Laffs

By PATRICK





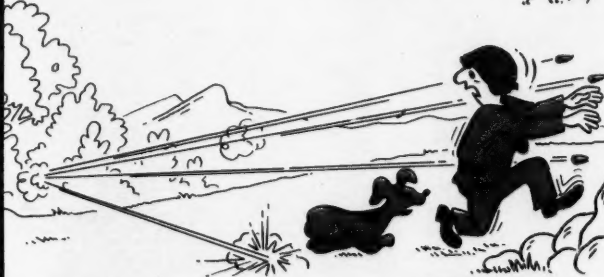
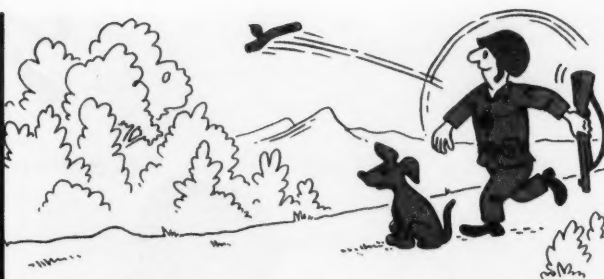
"... and all the while I thought I was joining the book-of-the month club!"



"Now I know what she meant when she said she liked me with Marine greens!"



"I think this is what's known as 'togetherness'!"



PATRICK



# Good-Will



**R**ECENTLY a cruiser of the Seventh Fleet dropped anchor in an exotic and exciting foreign port—a city of great scenic beauty and a wide variety of entertainment, ranging from places of historic interest to smoky gin mills where sloe-eyed beauties smile invitingly. The Marine Corps has records dating back more than a century, recording sad tales of bashed heads, drugged drinks and empty wallets—the by-product of unwary Marines who succumbed to the wrong entertainment in the wrong place at the wrong time in this city.

What was unusual about this visit of the cruiser? Simply that no new sad tales were added to the Corps' records.

"Everybody went ashore and had a good time," said a sergeant in the detachment, "and nobody got into trouble. Some of the men even met and became friends with the solid-citizen families there." He shook his head in wonder. "Man, it sure ain't like in the Old Days."

In the Old Days, two-fisted servicemen of all nations looked forward to their liberties in foreign ports with anticipation of brews, broads and brawls. When the fleet was in, the cops were out—in full force. Seaport towns had an understanding that servicemen would stick to one designated section of town, and families made certain their daughters were off the street before dark. In waterfront bars, heads were bloodied, and often knives flashed in darkened alleys. A man had to be tough—just to survive.

The rugged two-fisted American serviceman is still with us, but today he is more likely to be a well-dressed, well-groomed, polite, friendly ambassador of good will when he goes ashore in a strange country. He has largely lived down the reputation earned for him by his swashbuckling, tenacious forebears. He's learned, in part, the value of meeting people on their own native ground and trying to understand them; and, more important, the value of trying to make them understand him and the country he represents. The drink-

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# Tutor

by Earl Smith

## Dave Rosenberg uses his vast knowledge of foreign customs to help U. S. servicemen enjoy their liberties ashore

ing, brawling serviceman of yesteryear has become, to some extent, the bearer of good will who finds as much lusty interest in exchanging ideas as his grandfather found in exchanging hay-makers.

Today's Marines, as well as all U. S. servicemen overseas, are getting an additional important mission to perform . . . a subtle one that's not written in their orders. With military personnel assigned to some 300 bases around the world and ships visiting hundreds of foreign ports—with many of these visits specifically made as "good will visits"—it's the military man, more than any other citizen, who projects the "image" of America to foreign shores. In the Cold War era, it's becoming increasingly important that U. S. servicemen reflect an accurate picture of America.

For a number of years one man has been single-handedly waging a campaign, urging the development of an effective program of instruction and training for seagoing Sailors and Marines which would pave the way for more enjoyable visits and, at the same time, make them better representatives of their country overseas. His aim is to develop a truer understanding of the American people by the people of other lands through the routine shore liberties of U. S. military personnel.

His name is David Rosenberg and he looks like a younger version of TV's Captain Kangaroo. His wiry, red walrus mustache somehow suggests an alliance with a foaming beer mug in a German beer garden. A baggy, unpressed, olive green corduroy jacket and oversized soft collar with loosely tied cravat are indicative of the artist within the man. When he speaks, bushy brows perform impossible gyrations over eyes alive with fervor. His conversation is animated and persuasive. He's a born pitchman.

At the moment, Dave is carrying on a one-man, unfinanced program on behalf of servicemen to teach them, as he has many hundreds of others, that with a minimum of preparation they can go ashore, speak a few words of the

language, exchange polite, pleasant greetings with the citizens, behave in the best—although sometimes unusual—traditions of the country, and be regarded as real people, rather than purse-heavy, rude, unwanted tourists.

For 15 years, since his discharge from the Navy in 1945, Dave has been the art director for *All Hands Magazine*, the official Navy publication. But in addition to his work as an artist, he is a man of many talents. Dave is widely considered one of the world's foremost authorities on folk dancing, and is an excellent professional photographer. He is a hobbyist of all hobbies, something of a magician, a historian of folk legends, costumes and music, and a collector of the weirdest array of national and international oddities a five-room apartment can hold. There are costumes of all countries and centuries, books, strange musical instruments, cooking utensils, shoes and boots of other eras and climes, stacks of films and tape recordings of rituals and folk music, and a totem pole!

Like his staccato conversation, which sometimes appears to ramble off on three-dimensional tangents, his avoca-

tions and prized possessions would appear to be unrelated. Nothing could be further from the truth. When he rambles, he always returns to his original premise, and there is always an undeniable, concrete relation.

Recently, while anticipating an assignment for his magazine, aboard the *USS Northampton*, Rosenberg arranged for the ship to carry a safari load of boxes, trunks and cases containing a carefully selected and wide assortment of what Dave chooses to call "people-to-people tools."

"Cameras?" asked Captain Harold Bowen, USN, skipper of the ship.

"I believe in being prepared," said Dave with an enigmatic smile.

He was looking forward to boarding the ship in Scotland, and then completing the cruise to Oslo, Norway and Stockholm, Sweden.

When he came aboard he had brought cameras and film to shoot photos for his magazine, but he had also brought something else—the determination that every citizen who met an American Sailor or Marine from the *Northampton* would see and remember a truer representative of America. Rosenberg

TURN PAGE

### RIGHT DRESS!

If allowed to wear civilian dress, remember that eccentric clothes and flashy shirts are out of order in some areas and may arouse undue criticism.

Avoid the "tourist" look.



### KIDS—the same everywhere

They can help or hinder you. Use judgment in encouraging their services. Be friendly but firm. Your spare time will be welcomed at local Boy Scout groups and sports clubs.



### SOUND GROUND

You may not find the same social activities programs as state-side religious organizations, but you will find that the solid common denominator of religion will breach all barriers (including language) in meeting the real people of an overseas community.



### PATIENCE pays off

Accept local conditions with dignity—not all U. S. plumbing is perfect. Ward off persistent hawkers with a genuinely polite phrase in their language.



Courtesy of All Hands

*All Hands* reproduced a pamphlet on "overseasanship" which helped Sailors and Marines get the most out of their visit to foreign ports

## GOOD-WILL TUTOR (cont.)

also hoped that he could, by informal talks to the crew and to the officers, smooth the way for greater enjoyment in their visits to Scotland, Sweden and Norway.

Dave's one-man good-will, people-to-people operation is always successful; it never fails because it is built on a simple premise; that American servicemen are looking for the unfamiliar pleasures and enjoyment offered by the country being visited, and the friendship and companionship of the people of the country. Rosenberg points the way for them with an ingenious pro-

gram which includes every angle, from informal talks on the customs and language of the country, to gifts of Indian feathers and phonograph records to the people who visit the ship. American military personnel who fall under Dave's spell step ashore as the finest representatives of our People-to-People Program—without even knowing it.

With military gentlemen for raw material, Dave is heartened by the results he achieves. His lectures on fragments of the language, the customs and foods of the country, and his encouragement of participation in entertainment functions ashore bring about a warm international understanding, on a man-from-the-ship to man-on-the-

shore level. He has proved that the American serviceman can go into homes, churches and social groups and behave with distinction, leaving never-to-be-forgotten images of good will and friendship, and correct the wrong impressions, spread and established by a cold-war enemy.

On the *Northhampton*, Dave scheduled one-hour lectures to brief the men on the countries they would be visiting. He taught them the common sign language of the countries, the ways of everyday living.

In England and Sweden, for example, people walk on the left side of the sidewalk the same as the rolling traffic; a Marine walking on the right will continually be bumping into or dodging local pedestrians.

In Scotland the people are Scots, things are *Scottish* and only the drink is "Scotch."

In Sweden, when drinking coffee in a friend's home, the Swede asks for just five drops (*fem droppar*) when he wants a refill.

In Norway, when sliding past people to an empty theatre seat, it is polite to face the people you are sliding past, not the screen.

In Scandinavia, a toast is a "skål." Toasting is *skoaling*. And, very important, when *skoaling* a lady, the gentleman looks directly into her eyes—not around the café.

In Oslo, you don't flag a cab by running out to it but you wait in line for it—or go to a "phone cab stand" and call one to you.

These are examples of Rosenberg's hints, just tiny details, but for the native, they carry import; they are compliments to the country, in that the American has bothered to learn them and use them.

Fifteen hundred Sailors and Marines attended Dave's lectures and eagerly soaked up the help he had to offer. They watched movies, made by Dave in America and overseas, of the folk customs, dances and festivals held by Scottish, Swedish and Norwegian folk societies. These same movies, when shown in the countries visited, brought back fond memories and amazement to the older members of the audiences, astonished by the fact that century-old dances are still being done in America, when they are all but forgotten in the countries of their origin.

Fifteen hundred men, prepared, briefed and happily anticipating leave ashore in a country where they will be able to find a cute chick, date her, and have as good a time as any couple in any small town in America—is an accomplishment in which Dave can find pride and satisfaction.

But the lectures are only a beginning.



Photo by Dave Rosenberg

Telephone directories were checked when the *Northhampton* docked at Stockholm. Dave Rosenberg had given the crew basic language tips

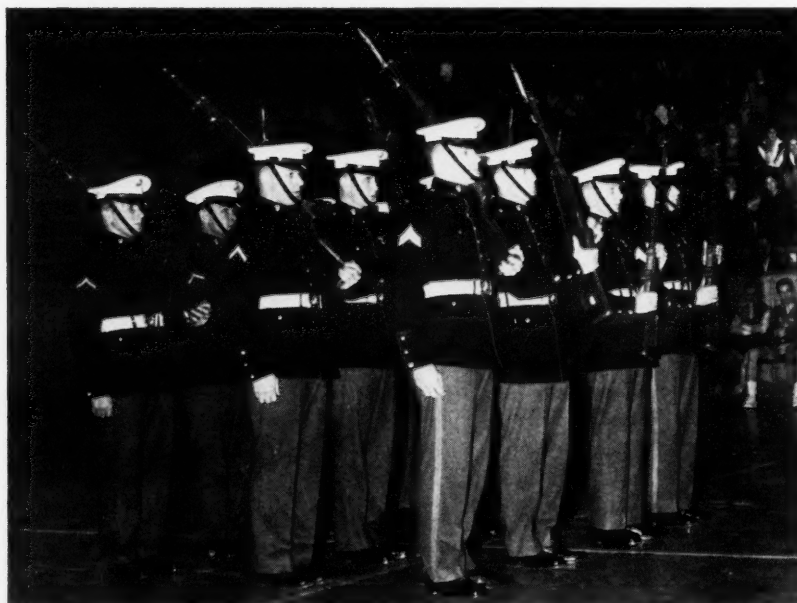
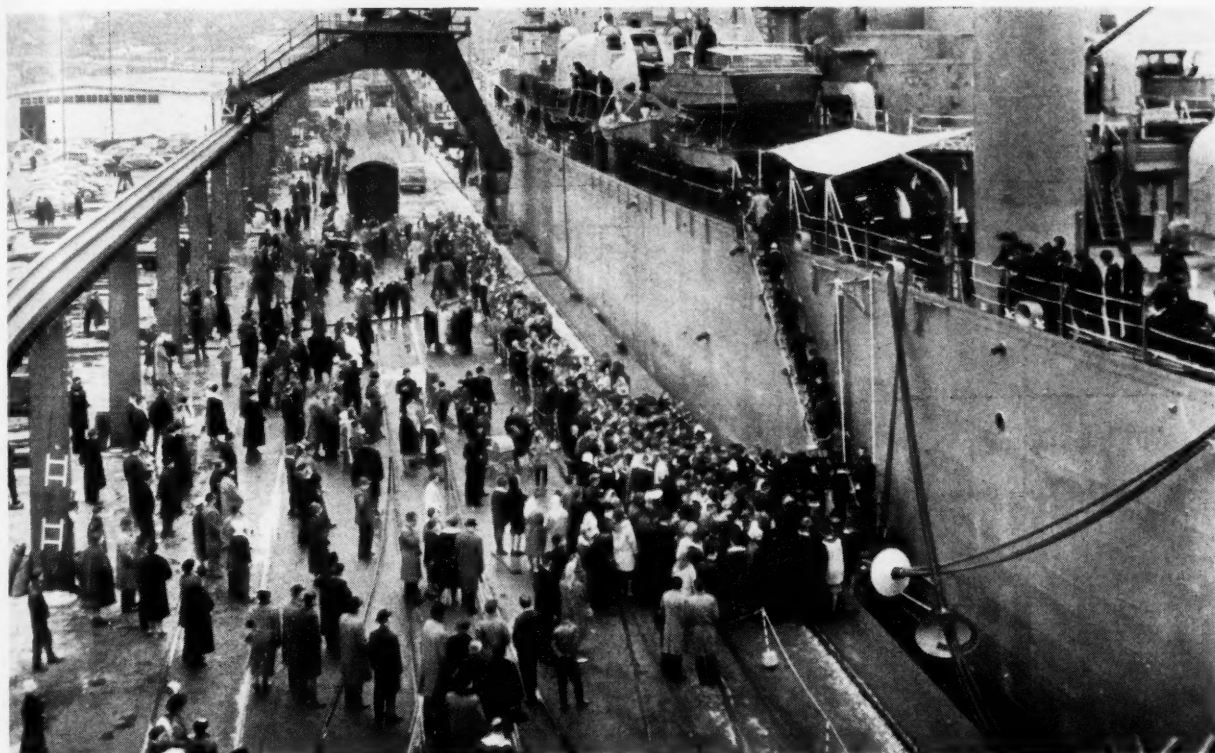


Photo by Dave Rosenberg

The *Northhampton's* drill team performed during halftime ceremonies of a basketball game between the ship's crew and a local Swedish team





More than 12,000 people visited aboard the flagship of the Second Fleet during its stay in Stockholm.

Many of the visitors were in native costume and entertained *Northampton's* crew with folk dances

Photo by PM2 Irwin Becker

The American, going abroad seeks to be entertained, forgetting that he may possibly provide entertainment for the people whose land he is visiting. Dave takes care of this item with dispatch. Aboard the *Northampton* he developed and rehearsed a complete show which, under other circumstances, any theatrical agent would have found profitable to book. Cartons were unpacked and yielded Scottish, Norwegian and Swedish traditional costumes, a few strange musical instruments and recordings of native folk music. Informal dance instruction sessions were held, all part of the show, but happy assets later, when Dave would arrange parties with folk societies after the ship docked.

From his cartons Dave brought forth magic equipment, to be used in his act. There were other items too; Indian headresses, hundreds of Sioux feathers to be distributed among the children and other visitors to the ship. Large boxes contained 20,000 extended play 45 RPM records of modern American music, donated, through the assistance of Mitch Miller, by the Columbia Record Company. These too, were handed out as gifts to pleased visitors.

A hospital corpsman turned out to be a Samoan who was expert in the intricacies of the Samoan Knife Dance.

Since no knives were available, a machinist aboard ship turned out the knives from pieces of scrap metal. Versatile Marines popped up who could do quite expertly, Irish jigs and reels, our Southwest Indian hoop dance and Judo. They even made their own "hoppi" coats for the Judo demonstration.

With a complete show routined and rehearsed, crew members briefed and plans for shore activity drawn, the *Northampton* tied up confidently at Greenock, Scotland. Thousands of visitors trailed up to her ladders for an inspection tour. They went away carrying phonograph records, Indian feathers and the memory of a hospitable crew. Ashore, orphans and children in hospitals were entertained with a typical American variety show; the crew members brought a few happy hours to the children at the Quarrier's home for epileptics.

In Norway and Sweden the program followed a similar pattern; unending lines of visitors to the ship, parties aboard and ashore. Entertainment for the old and the sick. And through it all was the unerring guidance of Dave Rosenberg.

In Norway, a hall had been promised for a dance. Forty lovely telephone operators, student nurses and costumed

Norwegian dancers and musicians were on hand to meet American Marines. Arrangements for the hall went awry and Dave found himself with a show, a band and a hundred people milling on the sidewalk. Now, a public square may be fine for dancing in July or August, but in 10-degree weather other accommodations are necessary. The resourceful Rosenberg smiled broadly, called all the taxis available and made a phone call.

His friends at Noregs Ungdomslag, the Folk Society of Oslo, found a hall but, unfortunately, it was at the moment in use. However, the occupants would be leaving in half an hour. He could use it after they left.

Again, there was a misunderstanding, and the society, meeting in the hall, refused to give it up. They would be there for the rest of the night. Since they were only occupying half of the huge room, Dave asked for the other half. Finally they came to an agreement—upon learning that the Americans had brought not only a group of Norwegian dancers, but an American floor show. The deal was consummated after payment of half the evening's rent—50 Kroner or about \$18.

For awhile the Oslo Society remained stuffy, and continued to occupy its half of the hall, (continued on page 77)



First stop for the unit members upon their arrival at the Washington Crossing Park was the granite

memorial which marks the area where Washington crossed the Delaware, almost two centuries ago

# CAMDEN RESERVISTS

History lessons, combat operations and military tactics were all a  
part of the training received by the Jersey unit

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by SSgt Thurlow D. Ellis

Photos by

SSgt Russell W. Savatt, Jr.

**W**HEN THE 68th Rifle Company takes to the field, it sometimes maneuvers itself right into history. The Camden, N. J., Reservists spend a lot of time in the field and they purposefully choose sites of historical importance. The company is a boondocking outfit with an interest in American heritage.

One of its latest field exercises is a good example.

On the training schedule, it was listed as a compass march. Nothing too different about that; compass marches are expected in infantry companies, Regular or Reserve, but for the 68th, it was the ninth field maneuver for the Reservists in as many months. And the maneuver area was chosen for its historical import.

Thirty-seven miles from the Camden training center is the Washington Crossing Park, a national shrine in Buck's County, Pa. It's the spot where Washington crossed the Delaware River to assault Trenton and turn the tide of the Revolutionary War. Today, the site is a two-area (North and South) park, hilly and heavily wooded, an ideal spot for a compass-and-map exercise. It has been preserved in the 18th century setting, a panorama of an act of history staged almost 200 years ago.

The rifle company pulled into the park on a drizzly Sunday morning, typical weather for a training exercise and eerily reminiscent of Christmas Day, 1776. It was through the same woods and in about the same type of weather that Washington's army assembled to make the crossing. According to historians, though, the day in 1776 was a bit colder.

The present-day week-end warriors (Washington's soldiers weren't career men, either) rode buses to the park on Sunday morning and first visited the South area. This is where Washington made the actual crossing; a granite monument marks the spot today. And not 20 feet from the monument is a Methodist Church, stop number two on the itinerary.

In the theater-like church, the Marines heard a fact-by-fact presentation describing the day the Colonies wanted Trenton for a Christmas present. On the stage was an original 21- by 12-foot

canvas depicting a man standing in a boat in the middle of an ice-chunked river. It's the famed Delaware crossing painting, done by Emanuel Leutze 100 years ago, now on loan to the park by the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

After their brief history lesson, the Camdenites headed for the North area, about four miles distant. There, they had chow and were issued maps and compasses.

At a point about half-way between the two park areas, the Reservists debarked from the buses and began a three-hour march. Two platoons made the trek, both with the same checkpoints, but traveling on different azimuths.

Both platoons hiked from a cornfield, midway between the parks into the North Park area. En route, the Marines either checked into or passed:

The Thompson-Neely House, built by John Pidcock in 1702. Here, Washington conferred with his staff, and the

decision to attack Trenton was made. His staff, incidentally, included a couple of young lieutenants named James Monroe and Alexander Hamilton.

A cemetery with markers carrying the names of many men who fell from disease and exposure just before the assault.

Bowman's Hill Tower, which sits on top of the highest hill in the area. In 1776, Washington's pickets used the hill to recon enemy movements on the Jersey shore. A memorial tower, 110 feet high, marks the spot today.

When the map-compass marches finished in late afternoon, the Camden Reservists had learned something more than a lesson in history and how to dig themselves out of the wilderness with a compass. They had also digested a course in military strategy and tactics from America's first great tactician, General of the Army, George Washington.

**TURN PAGE**



Capt D. D. Chaplin, Capt W. A. Shine and GySgt H. O. Kirk, Jr., held a final check on the routes of march for the Camden Reservists



## CAMDEN RESERVISTS (cont.)

After listening to an account of the crossing and then physically touring the area, the Reservists must have been impressed with two battle-winning theories tried in 1776:

First, when the tide of sentiment and circumstances turn against you, it's time to attack with decisiveness. And, second, when you do attack, surprise your enemy.

Camden, Philadelphia's-city-across-the-river, first came into the Corps' Reserve Establishment in July, 1953, with the activation of a special infantry company. The unit was redesignated the 68th Rifle Company in 1959.

From the beginning, the Reservists were "field Marines." They were at Summer camp (Parris Island) less than a year after activation. Since then, they have encamped at Lejeune in 1956, '59 and '60, at Crane, Ind., in 1957 and at Little Creek in 1958.

In addition to Summer training and its own operations schedule, the 68th is called into the field annually by the 4th MCR&RD's Staff Group. This unit (composed of Fourth District Reserve officers who volunteer in a no-pay status) plans an exercise each year. Most of the District's Reserve units are phased into the two-day maneuvers.

When they're not in the field, the Camden Reservists are being classroomed at the training center. Like most Reserve training centers, the one at Camden is shared with the U. S. Navy Reservists. There is one physical characteristic, however, which makes the Camden building unusual. While the company offices and classrooms are located on the first floor, the drill hall, a gym actually, was built directly above, on the second deck!

There are probably a few sighs of relief when office personnel note that the 102 Marines are scheduled for the field. When the operations plans call for classroom work, however, the Reservists have almost exclusive control of the center. This is in accordance with the I-I policy.

"My job here is to assist the Reservists," points out Captain Duncan D. Chaplin III, the 68th's I-I, "and what better way can this be accomplished than by letting them have their head?"

The 68th has capable officer and Staff NCO leadership; the I-I staff, therefore, advises but does not interfere.

This plan is endorsed by the unit's CO, Captain William A. Shine and by SSgt Frank Thomas, the 68th's First Sergeant. In fact, when the Reserve First Sergeant reports in, the I-I First Sergeant checks out . . . checks out of his desk at any rate. Both men share



Meeting on the training center's second story drill deck, the 68th is proud of its select members and high percentage of drill attendance



One of the three check points was the Thompson-Neely house which, throughout the years, has become famous as the "House of Decision"



The Camden Reservists were given maps, compasses and azimuths which took them over a course traveled by Gen Washington's troops



Spotted along the march route were various markers, dedicated to the courageous men who crossed the Delaware, Christmas Day, 1776



Reservists scrambled to the top of Bowman's Hill, where Washington posted his sentinels to observe enemy activity in the Delaware valley

the same desk, so on training week ends, 1stSgt Vernon Bailey tours the center, offering assistance where needed.

1stSgt Bailey and his six-man I-I staff are, by no means, idle. Like all Marines in like billets, the Regulars are collar-emblem deep in administration, recruiting and community projects.

Recruiting in Camden has reaped success with the "reverse psychology" attitude. Young Camdenites know that the 68th isn't a "please join" unit. It is, instead, a "can you join?" organization. All applicants are carefully screened and evaluated before being accepted. The results? The 68th musters the best of Camden youth— young men who joined because it was a challenge and who have remained because they have interest in the company. The attendance records attest to this; 95 percent of the Reservists make week-end muster.

The Marines' work in the city itself also keeps the 68th in high public esteem. Just completed, for example, was the annual Toys for Tots campaign, always a "well-done" job performed by the Marines in Camden.

Another community project stresses the importance of youth. This is the I-I staff's efforts in behalf of the local Boy Scouts. Many of the Marines work directly with various troops in a managerial capacity. And those who aren't Scout leaders help individual youths with their merit badge instructions.

The Scouts are also invited to the training center's small-bore range for marksmanship training, where they shoot alongside policemen and other security unit personnel from the Camden area. The Reservists, themselves, get their M-1 training on the Army's ranges at nearby Fort Dix.

Then, too, the I-I staff and Reservists are repeatedly taking part in local parades and civic functions. These, the Marines know, are important.

But most valuable is the field training. In the boondocks, former Regulars sharpen almost-forgotten tactics and men with little or no previous active duty, learn the basics of being a Marine.

There are, the Camden Reservists realize, problems which infantrymen will never be able to solve in a classroom— problems like the minor one a young Camdenite encountered in the Washington Crossing exercise.

Time and again the man tried to take a compass reading. But every time he raised the direction-finder to face level, the needle shimmied like a Charleston dancer. He finally got his reading, but only after someone pointed out that magnetic compasses work better when your steel helmet is removed . . .

END





# THE VISITOR

**Duff was an out-of-this-world Marine,**

**but how far out was a matter for debate**

by Eric Chase

**W**HEN SSgt Romney Duff reported aboard, all hands shook their heads and asked themselves what the Corps was coming to. He brought, in addition to many things we couldn't recognize, a compact hi-fi set, a gleaming brass and copper demitasse maker, and a silver bootjack. The white silk ascot, neatly tucked into his open-necked, khaki shirt detracted somewhat from the Good Conduct ribbon on his chest and brought a blast from the sentry on the gate loud enough to wake the hal-lowed dead in the cemetery half a mile away.

"My good man," said Duff, "if you will lower your callous voice and direct me to the First Sergeant's office, I will be happy to explain that at my last duty station everybody including the CO, wore white ascots. Uniform regulations vary at various posts and stations. Your own CO may have his own odd ideas about uniforms; I note that you are wearing the old thick-soled shoes. . . ."

Duff was taken, in turn, to the First Sergeant, by him to the exec, and by the exec to the old man. A direct and slightly profane order from the old man convinced Duff that white silk ascots would never replace the regulation field scarves.

Although, in the days that followed, the white ascot disappeared, members of the command were amazed at the sergeant's array of civilian attire. In

addition to a complete riding habit with red coat, his hangers supported evening clothes, striped morning trousers and a cutaway. In several hatboxes were hombergs in varied shades and a top hat. In a compartment in his locker box were an assortment of gloves for all occasions and a real oddity—spats.

Duff was a tall man, and when in regulation uniform, which occurred seldom, he appeared to be an above-average Marine. He wore a mustache which became his 28 years and spoke in clipped, although pleasant, phrases.

"The bayonet," he would say, while holding school on the weapon, "is a primitive instrument with a sharp point, a steel blade and a poor marksman for a handle."

Or . . .

When lecturing on military courtesy he'd say, "Before noon, salute at least 10 officers and say, 'Good morning, Sir.' It's the best way to be forgotten the rest of the day."

Duff's cynical observations were not always understood by the troops, but all in all, his usually affable nature made them like and respect him. There were, however, a few old salts who neither understood nor condoned the staff sergeant's sense of humor. But it was really his comings and goings which irritated them most.

On a Sunday morning at daybreak, Duff could be seen walking through the main gate in his red riding habit, crop in hand, bidding the sentry a cheery "Tally Ho" as he stepped into a waiting limousine. On a cool autumn evening he would pass through the gate in white tie and tails, top hat cocked rakishly.

◀ Mahoney turned to see a dimly lit doorway. The blinding light had disappeared and the figure seemed to be searching for someone

## THE VISITOR (cont.)

"Good evening, James," he would say—or Robert—or whatever the sentry's name happened to be. Efforts on the part of the old salts to follow him always failed. SSgt Romney Duff disappeared into the night like a foul, hit with a black baseball.

"This guy Duff is from another world," 1stSgt Rocky Tosselli told Captain Sam Houston Smith. "He's giving this post a bad name. . . ."

The captain hesitated a moment, then said slowly, "He seems to be a very unusual character, but on the other hand, he's a good Marine, works hard and isn't really doing anything to violate regulations. . . . I can't transfer a man because his tastes or his sense of humor. . . ."

"Well," said Tosselli, "he makes me uncomfortable. There's something about the guy that I can't put my finger on. . . . There must be some way. . . ."

"You find it, Top," said the captain. "In the meantime, I'm busy with these reports on the new rockets they're sending us. . . ."

Weeks passed. Duff continued to lead the life of a playboy. His quips became increasingly sharp until one evening in the club one of his barbs shattered the pride of GySgt Tim Mahoney.

After a few beers the Irishman had courageously sidled up to Duff. "What're ya drinking?" he asked.

"Golden stairs, beautiful women and a castle on the moon."

"You get all that out of a martini?"

"More. After a few martinis I won't be able to see you. A few more and I won't hear you. Then one more, and Ireland sinks into the sea."

"I don't like you."

"Interesting, but not important."

"You ain't human."

"That's possibly why you dislike me. You couldn't be expected to understand, or like, someone from outer space who infiltrated your little outmoded earth."

Mahoney's raucous laugh rang through the club, attracting the attention of several members who gathered around the two men and demanded to be told the story.

"Story?" asked Duff. "There is no story, no joke. . . ."

"No joke?" shouted Mahoney. "It's no joke when this joker tells me he's from outer space?" For a moment Mahoney was silent, then a scowl crossed his face. "I oughta bust you right in the nose," he threatened. "You're makin' a fool outa me."

"I trust you have been sufficiently insulted!"

"Damn right I'm insulted!"

"Very well," said SSgt Romney Duff.

"We'll meet in the early dawn down by the river near the sewer outlet. I have the weapons. Bring a second and whoever you like. I always bring a small salon orchestra." Duff finished his drink and while the men stood in awe, he walked quietly from the club.

\* \* \*

"A duel?" said Capt Sam Houston Smith. "Tosselli, are you still suffering from combat fatigue?"

"No, Sir, Captain. It's true. Tomorrow morning down by the sewer. I'm gonna be Sgt Duff's second. I saw the foils and they're just about the nastiest-looking pig-stickers I've ever seen. . . ."

"This is ridiculous. Doesn't Duff know he'll never get away with it?"

"No, Sir. That's the funny thing about it all. He said to me real serious, 'Isn't this the way you people settle differences of opinion?' And, Sir, it was

to the moon will be a lot cheaper when they perfect the electrolytic polynetholometer, or something like that, and develop a cheaper fuel to compensate for the improvement.' He's a weird one, Sir. . . ."

"I can't figure," said the captain, "whether he's pulling all our legs, or whether he's. . . ."

"You should have a talk with him, Sir."

"Maybe I will. . . ."

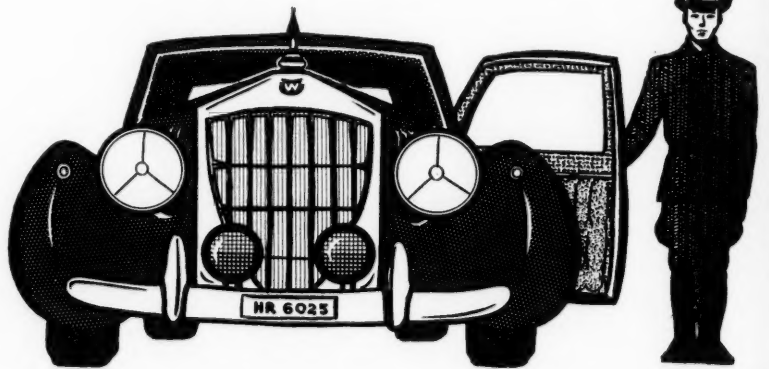
"But the duel's at dawn, Sir, and it's 10:30 now. . . ."

"All right. Find Duff. . . ."

Capt Smith was staring up at the stars through the office window when SSgt Romney Duff rapped lightly on the door.

"Come in," said the captain pleasantly.

"You wanted to see me, Sir?"



the way he said, *you people*, that really sent chills down my back, especially when I remember what the duel is about. . . ."

"You never told me that part of the story. What is it about?"

"It sounds kind of silly, I guess, but . . . well . . . GySgt Mahoney is insulted because Duff told him that he was from outer space. . . ."

"Sgt Duff says he's from . . . Oh, no. . . ." the captain broke into a spell of uncontrollable laughter. "Now I've heard everything."

"I don't think we ought to take this too lightly, Sir, if I may say so. I think maybe you should talk to Sgt Duff. . . ."

"Sgt Duff is a good Marine, Tosselli. If there's anybody who needs talking to, it's Mahoney. . . ."

"All the same, Sir, I think Sgt Duff is a dangerous man. He makes many mistakes in the things he says. One day he said, 'Abraham Lincoln is a great man; how far is it to Gettysburg? I don't want to miss his speech.' Then, another time, he said, 'These commercial flights

"Yes, Duff. Sit down. I hear you're fighting a duel in the morning."

"That's right, Sir. Sgt Mahoney is insulted and I understand. . . . It is proper to settle it that way, isn't it?"

"All right, Duff. Knock it off!" said the captain irritably. "You may be kidding hell out of the troops, but you're not fooling me. You're carrying this business too far and I've had just about enough of it. Riding habits, white tie and tails, cutaways. . . . I want it knocked off! And forget about this stupid duel. What year do you think this is—1750?"

"No, sir. It's 1960. Just like your calendar says."

"My calendar. . . .?"

"Our calendar, of course. . . ."

"What did you mean, 'your calendar?' Is my calendar different from yours?"

"No. . . . A calendar is a calendar wherever you are, and we all need one."

"Well, I'm happy there's one tradition you observe. . . ."

"I have tried to observe many others,

but I'm afraid I've failed. I made a mistake in telling Sgt Mahoney I was from outer space. I should have known he'd never believe it, but I didn't know it would enrage him. . . ."

"All right, Duff! Now, I don't want to hear any more about this outer space gag. Go back to your quarters. And, remember, no duel . . . or any other kind of scrimmage. . . ."

"Yes, sir. I'll remember. . . . Just a moment, Sir. . . ." SSgt Duff closed his eyes and tilted his head. He seemed to be listening to something. Then he smiled. "There'll be no duel, Sir. I'm being recalled."

"Recalled?"

"Yes, Sir. They're coming for me. I am indeed grateful to you for a most pleasant visit." SSgt Duff did an about face and promptly left the office.

\* \* \*

Duff glanced casually around his room, said a silent farewell to his sleeping roommate, picked up a bundle of notebooks and stepped quietly into the night. As he headed for the meadow by the sewer he heard a voice behind him.

"Oh, no, you don't!" whispered Gy-Sgt Mahoney. "You and me are gonna settle what we started this evening at the club, and there ain't gonna be any fancy swords or anything else." He held up two hairy fists. "I'm gonna send you back to outer space with these bare mitts. . . ."

"Well," said Duff, "if we must be primitive, let's go down to the bog by the sewer and wallow in the mire."

There was a mist by the river and a slight breeze swayed the high weeds in an eerie sort of dance. Mahoney threw a left hook and missed. Duff jabbed with his right and caught Mahoney solidly under the left eye; Mahoney countered with a right cross, missed and went sprawling on the soft ground. As he scampered to his feet a brilliant flash in the sky blinded him and sent him looking for cover. When he turned his head the light was gone; all that remained in the darkness was a small dimly lit doorway. The figure in the doorway seemed to be searching the night.

"Sorry I can't take you along, Mahoney," Duff shouted. "Tell the skipper you had a nightmare from the hamburger soufflé we had in the mess hall. . . ." The door closed and in a moment there was a hissing whirr. Mahoney blinked as the huge thing lit up like a ball of yellow fire and disappeared in two seconds.

\* \* \*

Earth Visitor 3.2 FO 6x9, formerly SSgt Romney Duff, rode moodily in silence all the way to Mars.

At a tribunal which followed, EV 3.2 FO 6x9 was explaining why he had

failed in his mission to infiltrate.

"You eightballs!" he shouted to the members assembled. "Your *Guidebook For Earth Visitors* is as fouled up as a Saturn fire drill. 'Cultivate the art of conversation, it says. Although it may not be practiced on Earth, it will occasionally be recognized. . . .' You clowns! Fancy conversation is as outmoded as our astrapoids we developed to rocket to Earth 500 Mars years ago. Then there's that bit in the *Guidebook's* section on famous people, about Abraham Lincoln. What a great guy he is. How he's gonna make a speech in the 1960's. Only it wasn't 1960—just 1863. That happened a hundred years ago. You



should see the fish stares I got when I mentioned I wanted to hear his address.

"And that chapter on customs of settling arguments. Duels, it says, are the gentleman's way. It took me four months to find rapiers with points on them, and then I find out there hasn't been a duel there in a century. Also, I'd like to remind you bright authors of the *Guidebook for Earth Visitors* that there was an ocean between where I was and where, as the book says, 'Red coats are worn when hunting foxes on horseback.' There is, I am afraid, nothing, and I repeat, nothing right or dependable about that damned *Guidebook*!"

"I suggest a complete revision before further infiltration is attempted. . . . And another thing. Take out that chapter about 'Honesty is the elusive way to pacify the Earthlings. Occasionally it is wise to admit to being a visitor from outer space. The Earthling,

in his cynical desire to discredit a higher intelligence on another planet, will scoff and ignore your claims, leaving you to continue your research unmolested. . . .' It's not true! It is, however, the best way to get locked up or beat up."

"You have notes to make these corrections and revisions, EV 3.2 FO 6x9?"

"I must certainly have. And I have another recommendation to make. I have discovered an Earthling Military organization called a Marine Corps. I have brought with me one of their handbooks. Compared to our military establishment, this Marine Corps is a superbly advanced society. My recom-



mendation is that we scrap our armed robots, induct an army and teach them the advanced techniques of this Earthling Corps. . . ."

\* \* \*

GySgt Timothy Mahoney sat quietly on the sewer top nursing a very black eye. "It was a nightmare," he told Capt Sam Houston Smith. "I threw a right cross, there was this big flash, then I saw a dark shape like a big cigar, a door opened in the cigar and Sgt Duff got in. Then it took off like a bat out of hell and that's all I know. . . ."

Capt Sam Houston Smith squinted quizzically at Mahoney. 1stSgt Toselli said simply, "Let me lock him up. . . ."

But not one of the three men had an explanation for the 40-foot circle of burned grass in the meadow by the sewer.

END



**"T**HERE WILL BE many changes in weapons and techniques the next time, but the valor, determination, and fighting hearts of the officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps will always be as they were then—more than 10 years ago in Korea."

This is the prediction of a great U. S. Navy fighting man, Vice Admiral James H. Doyle, retired as an executive of a manufacturing company in Garland, Texas. The former commander of the Attack Force during the Inchon landings, he was requested, along with Marine officers and enlisted men, to comment for this article on the Chosin Reservoir breakout.

"I remember the gallantry and superb fighting qualities of our Marines," he continued. "Only one division and aircraft wing defeated division after division of Chinese Communists during the Marines' march from the Chosin Reservoir to the sea."

It is hard to realize today that this saga of courage and endurance began with a week of boredom that Marine foes will never forget. All the United Nations forces, from General MacArthur down to the rawest private, believed in October, 1950, that many of the troops would be on their way home for Christmas. After all, hadn't the Inchon-Seoul operation knocked the Korean Reds completely out of the war? There were rumors of Chinese Communist intervention, of course, but nobody took them seriously.

Even before the First Marine Division left Inchon for a sea lift around the peninsula, a ROK force occupied Wonsan without a fight. And Wonsan was to have been the target area of a new amphibious operation.

Then came Operation Yo-Yo. A better name could not have been imagined for that week of supreme boredom. For 12 hours the great invasion fleet steamed in one direction, only to reverse itself during the next 12 hours. This became daily routine to the disgust of officers and men who wondered what it was all about.

"I'll never forget Operation Yo-Yo," said Lieutenant Colonel Philip N. Pierce, now in charge of media for the Division of Information at Marine Corps Headquarters. Then an artillery captain, he recalls "playing so much cribbage to kill time that I haven't cared much for the game ever since. Every magazine and paper-back book on board my Japanese LST was read until it fell apart from sheer hard wear."

As the final unkind blow from fate, Marine combat forces listened on the radio to a program given in Wonsan by Bob Hope and Marilyn Monroe. It was



*When Lynn Montross and Norman Hicks decided to write an article about the Inchon-Seoul and Chosin Reservoir campaigns, ten years later, they mailed out questionnaires to Marine veterans who had participated, asking for comments on their most memorable experiences and impressions. The replies received by the authors form the basis for the article on the following pages.*

## **The First Division fought through seven Chinese Communist divisions on its way to Hamhung Harbor from the Reservoir**

probably the only time in history that Marine aircraft maintenance troops ever reached the objective ahead of the infantry, and the comedian didn't hesitate to rub it in.

The Wonsan landing was administrative, of course. The Marine ground forces learned after arrival that the back-and-forth daily routine of Operation Yo-Yo was explained by the week of minesweeping made necessary by the

explosives the enemy had sown in Wonsan Harbor.

Otherwise, the war seemed a thing of the past to the men of the 1st Battalion, First Marines, as they entrained for Kojo, 39 miles south of Wonsan. It was a beautiful October day, and the Marines riding in gondolas had not the slightest thought that danger lay ahead. Their mission was merely to guard a supply dump.



*Photo by Sgt F. C. Kerr*

A snowstorm raged during the withdrawal from Koto-ri. This was the final push south on the March to Hamhung

# THEY WERE THERE

## PART TWO

by Lynn Montross

and

Norman W. Hicks

Kojo was untouched by the war—a small seaport flanked by sandy beaches and sparkling blue waters. Lieutenant Colonel Jack Hawkins was assured by ROK officers that he would meet no opposition, since the NKPA remnants were bent only on escaping to the north. Other intelligence sources corroborated this information.

The dispositions of 1/1 at Kojo were scarcely those of a "school solution." But considering the large area for which he was responsible and the intelligence available, the commanding officer's decision was a logical one.

The night of 27-28 October, 1950, is engraved on the memory of First Lieutenant George S. Belli, former leader of the 1st Platoon of Company B, First Marines. Belli, now an insurance executive in Annapolis, Md., had at that time outposted his platoon on Hill 109

south of Kojo. While the remainder of the company was disposed a half mile to the west, his men occupied positions overlooking a small village.

From "friendly" Koreans the Marines received bundles of straw to line their foxholes. Unfortunately, these supposed benefactors noted exactly the location of the straw-line holes. Night fell and the Marines burrowed down for warmth; all was silent except for the sighing of the icy wind. Since intelligence reports had not indicated the presence of organized enemy troops in the area, the Marines maintained only the normal 50 percent watch.

Shortly before midnight, hideous yells pierced the night. Grenades exploded everywhere. The surprise was devastating, and several Marines were bayoneted before they could get out of their sleeping bags. A bitter hand-to-

hand struggle ensued until overwhelming enemy strength forced the Marines' withdrawal. Sergeant Clayton Roberts bravely covered the retirement with his machine gun until he was killed.

"The valiant spirit with which those men responded to the enemy's surprise attack is a credit to them," said Belli, "and I can't praise them too highly. Even in adversity they were magnificent."

Colonel Thomas L. Ridge is now on a naval mission in the Dominican Republic. In October, 1950, while other units of the First Marine Division were at Wonsan, Hungnam, and Yudam-ni, near the Chosin Reservoir, his 3d Battalion, First Marines, was assigned the mission of holding a road junction 35 miles inland from Wonsan. He was ordered "to set up a defensive position at Majon-ni, destroy the enemy forces,



Photo by Sgt F. C. Kerr

A Seventh Marines' patrol fought its way up a frozen mountainside to flank the Chinese Communists trying to trap Marines south of Koto-ri



Photo by Cpl Peter McDonald

A weapons company patrol moved out after a sniper in the hills near the Reservoir. Heavy Winter snows later made sniper-hunting difficult

## THEY WERE THERE (cont.)

and deny them the use of the road net."

Literally, the battalion was "out on a limb," for information of the enemy was sketchy. It was known that many North Korean troops were in the area, but the exact number remained a mystery. Supply convoys were at first ambushed, then the road was completely cut. Aerial resupply became necessary. The Marines were attacked time and again. The casualties mounted. But never did the spirit of the Marines falter.

Although surrounded on the Marine Corps birthday, a traditional day of celebration, LtCol Ridge sent a message to his regimental commander, Colonel Lewis B. Puller, at Wonsan: "The officers and men of this unit wish to extend a cordial greeting to you and your staff. . . . In celebration we can offer you the following—1198 POWs

. . . and the double processing of 1600 North Korean civilians."

It fell to the lot of the Seventh Marines to fight the first offensive battle against the Chinese Reds after their intervention in Korea. A previous action had taken place a few days before in West Korea, where an Army regiment was attacked by surprise. But the Marine regiment seized the initiative and gave the CCF 124th Infantry Division a sound beating in a four-day battle.

MSGT Wayne B. Sager, chief weapons instructor of the Infantry Training Regiment, Camp Pendleton, remembers the clear, cold morning of 3 November 1950, the opening day. The night before, Captain Walter D. Phillips' Easy Company had occupied what was thought to be the topographical crest of Hill 698, on the route from Hamhung to Hagaru. Actually, the Marines were some 150 yards to the south. At dawn they were astounded to find the crest occupied by two platoons of Chinese. Only one spur led to the enemy's

position, and after the repulse of another Marine platoon, First Lieutenant John Yancey's 1st Platoon drove the Chinese survivors off the crest.

"It seemed as if the enemy were throwing bushels of grenades at us," wrote Sgt Sager, then a mortar section leader of Easy Company. "Our own casualties were so heavy that only Yancey and five men reached the top. The Chinese were forming for a counterattack and we were nearly out of ammunition. At that critical moment a buddy of mine came charging over the ridge with a machine gun and two boxes of ammo—a load normally carried by three men. That happy-go-lucky Irishman, Private Jimmy Gallagher, had turned the tide. A few minutes later the Chinese were evicted."

GySgt Rogerio Lozano's daily routine these days is vastly different from that of 10 years ago. Operating from an eastern Kansas office, the Marine recruiter has several towns as his "territory." Some of the young men he enlists often ask him about his most memorable action of the Korean War.

"All of my actions were memorable, at least to me," says the stocky former machine gun section leader of Company C, 1st Battalion, First Marines. "But most of all I remember the unbeatable spirit of my gun crew. Those guys were the greatest. No hill was ever too steep to climb, no matter how much extra ammo we had to carry. And in the attack they never once faltered."

While the First Marines were in the southern part of the zone, the Fifth and Seventh Marines advanced to the north. A delicious Thanksgiving dinner had been served on 23 November. MacArthur issued a hopeful communiqué the next day, indicating the X Corps, including the First Marine Division, was to be one arm of a great pincer movement, the Eighth Army in West Korea the other.

The Seventh Marines were disposed around Yudam-ni, and the relatively fresh Fifth Marines passed through them to continue the attack. Lieutenant Colonel Harold S. Roise's 2d Battalion launched the main effort. And then the Marines collided with the buzzsaw of an all-out Chinese offensive.

Captain Uel D. Peters, now living in California after having been severely wounded and medically retired, remembers the ensuing struggle vividly. His Fox Company, Fifth Marines, secured Hill 1403. But the continued attack of Fox plus, the efforts of Dog Company, ran into such formidable Chinese resistance that the Marines dug in at sundown and secured for the night.

"Other battalions, 3/7 and 1/7, were attacking to the north and ran into the same type of resistance," commented

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Photo by Sgt F. C. Kerr

The Fifth and Seventh took few breaks on their 55-mile journey to the sea. Screaming Chinese hordes counterattacked along the route

Peters. "Receiving a storm of Communist steel and lead, these units also dug in for the night. Within a few hours they were mighty glad they had done so."

"War is never an isolated act," says the military authority, Clausewitz, and MSgt John O. Henry, Jr., of the 1st Force Reconnaissance Company knows this to be a fact. As a sergeant with Captain Barber's Fox Company, Seventh Marines, Henry fully understood on 1 December 1950, the meaning of that abstract word *teamwork*.

The story of Fox Company's heroic five-day stand at Toktong Pass is a familiar one. During this fight the men of the company became the targets of a hidden sniper. After searching with binoculars for several hours, Sgt Henry finally spotted the sniper about 400 yards to the south. He obtained permission to try to capture him. PFC Roy A. Turnipseed and Cpl Billy G. Devasher were picked to accompany him.

"With Turnipseed and Devasher to cover my flank and rear, we moved unseen to within 25 feet of the sniper, who was well camouflaged in snow clothing. Just as I was about to charge him I heard a warning shout and turned to see Turnipseed shoot another Chinese who had been advancing upon us."

The sniper was captured and found to be loaded with explosives. Evidently he was waiting for darkness in order to move in and knock out the automatic weapons. The three Marines returned to the company perimeter with their prisoner, and interrogators were able to extract valuable information from him.

It was on the road to Seoul that young Sgt Everett E. Rone of George Company, Seventh Marines, received his baptism of fire. He was confirmed at the Reservoir. Now, as a gunnery sergeant, Rone instructs the Reservists in Johnstown, Pa., and he is able to impart to them the benefit of his own experiences.

"Ground troops should always make all possible use of available air sup-

port," he tells them. He recalls the plight of his own company on Hill 1282 northeast of Yudam-ni in December 1950. George Company was ordered to break contact and fight its way south. "Our machine guns fired continuously at a rapid rate. The Chinese, however, were swarming so thickly that we could not break contact. Then that flight of Corsairs arrived and scattered the enemy all over the landscape. Our troubles were over for a short while.

"Our next objective was Hill 1542, almost a mile high. The enemy was looking down our throats, and we could not get him off the top. Then came Marine air, bombing and strafing. With their help, we took the objective."

As a young combat correspondent in Korea, Sgt Allen G. Mainard made the Wonsan landing with a tank company, and accompanied units of the Fifth and Seventh Marines in the fighting at the Chosin Reservoir. Today, serving with the Information Services Section at Camp Lejeune, MSgt Mainard recalls his impressions of his fellow Marines during that epic struggle.

"Spirit, not incidents, is what I remember most," he writes. "If anything impressed me it was the determination of the riflemen in the ranks. Once, during an ambush on the road, one of our trucks was knocked out. I remember talking to a corporal while we were helping to transfer wounded men to other trucks. As a reporter and as a very scared human, seeking a little courage from whatever sources were available, I asked him how he felt

**TURN PAGE**



Photo by Cpl Peter McDonald

The Seventh Regiment crossed a bridge into enemy territory near the Reservoir. Marine aviation provided support during the operation

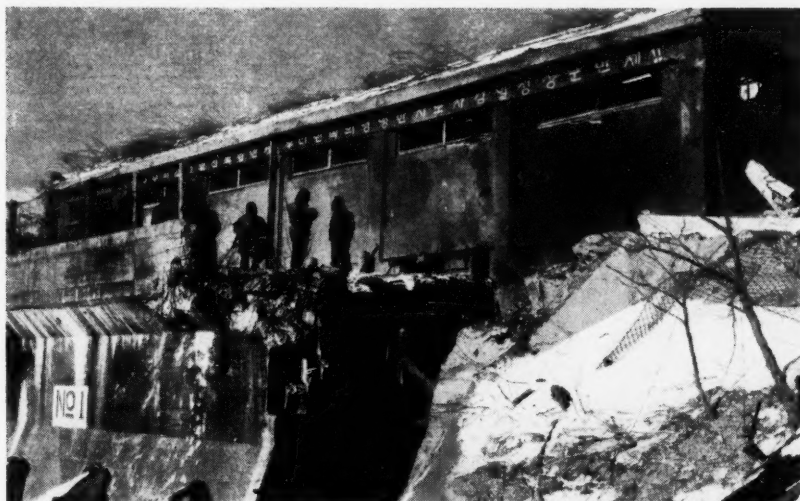


Photo by Sgt F. C. Kerr

A damaged bridge failed to stop the Seventh's withdrawal. Engineers were called to repair the crossing at a power station south of Koto-ri



Photo by Sgt F. C. Kerr

Mountain gales, combined with zero temperatures, lashed the Marines as they moved south



Photo by Sgt F. C. Kerr

The Fifth and Seventh returned to Hamhung with all their wounded and all their equipment. Seven

Chinese divisions and the worst of a Korean Winter failed to slow down their epic march to Hamhung

## THEY WERE THERE (cont.)

about the combat situation in general.

"His immediate reply was reassuring. He said, 'They can't stop us—there just aren't enough Reds to stop the Division.' As he glanced at the damaged truck, he continued, 'If they [the Chinese] knock out our trucks, the Marines will carry the wounded on their backs and fight their way through.'

"If ever I had a glimpse of glory," concluded Mainard, "it was there in the company of those unbeatable men."

Setting up a defensive perimeter stretched to the breaking point of only one man to every seven yards is certainly not the sound tactics taught at Marine Corps Schools, but such were the conditions at Hagaru on the night of 28 November 1950. Lieutenant Colonel Clarence E. Corley, now commanding the Marine Barracks at Whidbey Island Naval Air Station, helped to defend that perimeter.

At that time he was Captain Corley, commanding How Company of the First Marines, and responsible for a vital sector. "We expected a rough fight," said Corley, "but little did we realize just how rough it would be. I had just left my center platoon and was on my way to check the flank when the Chinese attacked.

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Official U. S. Army Photo

Units of the Fifth and Seventh moved from the Chosin area to link up with the Tenth Corps

far below us and miles away across the coastal plain, we could see in the harbor of Hamhung naval transports assembling to carry us to South Korea. I heard the Marines around me say, 'Boy we've got it made.'

While the "Big Mo" and other United States warships poured in naval gunfire without stint, Rear Admiral Doyle commanded Task Force 90 during the Hungnam redeployment. The First Marine Division was first to embark, followed by the remainder of 105,000 U. S. and ROK troops. It was well named "an amphibious operation in reverse," for no less than 91,000 Korean refugees, 17,500 vehicles, and 350 measurement tons of cargo were loaded out of North Korea in 192 ships. Doyle likes most to recall "the compassion of the officers and men of our ships . . . who were always ready to find space in their ships for one more, or a hundred more pitiful, freezing, starving Korean men, women, and children who desperately desired to be evacuated to the south and freedom from the Communists."

Some flattering tributes were paid the First Marine Division by the Stateside press after "deliverance of the survivors." Major General Oliver P. Smith, the commanding general, has never liked that term. "These men," he said, "were delivered through their own efforts. They came out as a fighting division, not as 'survivors.' I do not think the thought of failure ever entered anybody's head." **END**

"The 1st platoon leader, Second Lieutenant Roscoe L. Barrett, Jr., concluded that the Chinese must have actually rolled down the slope into our positions, for they seemed to emerge from the very earth." Within a short time, accurate CCF white phosphorus mortar fire, grenades, and burp gun bursts had drastically reduced Marine strength. Corley and five enlisted men from headquarters operated as a supporting fire team to plug up a large gap in the line.

The Chinese broke through in several places and infiltrated into the company area, but fortunately they were unable to properly exploit the breakthrough. The battle raged throughout the night. By daybreak, after a spirited counter-attack led by Corley himself, the lines were restored, and a strange stillness hung like a benediction over the snow-covered terrain.

By that time the retreat of the Eighth Army, 80 miles to the west, had made the position of the X Corps untenable. On 1 December 1950 began the fighting "advance to the rear" in which Marine ground forces, supported by Marine and Navy aircraft, cut their way through seven CCF divisions.

"For days we had been struggling to reach the sea," recalls Lieutenant General Homer L. Litzenberg. Now an

insurance executive in Washington, he was a colonel commanding the Seventh Marines in 1950. "On the 8th and 9th of December we were fighting in a blinding snowstorm. On the morning of the 10th, the advance guard reached the eastern edge of the plateau. The snow had stopped, the clouds cleared away, and the sun came out. There,



Photo by TSgt Royce V. Jobe

Marines paused for cold rations at a makeshift airstrip at Hagaru-ri. It took nine days for the division to make its way back to Hamhung



**E**

**X-MARINE MAJOR Joe Foss** is a born bench-warmer.

For three hopeful seasons he polished the sideline hardwood of mid-western college football fields in a vain bid for a varsity berth.

From October 1942 to January 1943, he plastered his pants to the parachute pack of his Grumman Wildcat—dog-fighting his way to a Medal of Honor over Guadalcanal.

Eleven years and several political campaigns later, he was industriously applying the back of his britches to the governor's chair of South Dakota.

This season, as Commissioner of the new American Pro League, he's right back where he started from—warming a football bench.

In the record books, Joseph Jacob Foss is carried as the Marine Corps' greatest ace. Around the ready-rooms, old-timers still talk about red-whiskered "Smokey Joe," the hottest combat pilot that ever two-blocked a throttle.

Foss first made national headlines as the cigar-chewing leader of "Joe's Flying Circus"—an eight-plane flight from Marine Fighter Squadron 121, based at Henderson Field.

After a month's operation somebody added up the score. In four weeks of nerve-shattering, round-the-clock flying,

Joe and his seven side men had blasted 47 enemy planes from South Pacific skies. With 22 to his credit, Flight Leader Foss had personally accounted for almost half the total.

But that's getting ahead of the story.

Joe was born on a farm about four miles east of Sioux Falls, S.D. His dream of becoming a flyer began in 1927—when he was 12 years old.

"That Summer," Joe recalls, "Dad took the whole family over to Renner Field to see Charles Lindbergh who was making a tour of the country with *The Spirit of St. Louis*.

"I was right down front in the crowd when Lindy landed. The backwash of the propeller threw dust in my face. I knew then I was going to be a flyer."

It was almost 10 years after that day that Joe took his first plane ride.

"Cost me four bucks," he remembers. "The plane was a real bucket of bolts, an old crate strung together with baling wire."

Three years later, at the local airport, he signed up "for enough flying lessons to solo"—for \$65.

By 1940, when he graduated from the University of South Dakota with a degree in Business Administration, Joe had logged more than 100 hours flying time. That Summer, with a lone five-dollar bill in his pocket, he hitch-hiked

to Minneapolis and enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve as an Aviation Cadet.

He spent the next two Winters in Florida. After seven months' training at Pensacola, they presented him with a pair of wings, some second lieutenant's bars, and—much to his chagrin—a job instructing.

The ace-to-be was still playing nursemaid to fledgling flyers when Pearl Harbor blew up. This, he figured, was his chance—and requested immediate transfer to a fighter squadron. So, they sent him to photography school, then to San Diego where he wound up in a reconnaissance squadron.

For a newly promoted first lieutenant, Joe wasn't very happy. "I really thought I'd had it then. Recon planes didn't have any guns, and I wanted to fight. I kept yelling my head off for a transfer. Then I got a real shock. The squadron Exec sent for me. 'Foss,' he said, 'you're too damn old to be a fighter pilot! Don't you realize you're 27 years old?'"

Joe's outfit shipped out of San Diego in August of '42—next stop, Guadalcanal. By the time they reached the Solomons, he had wangled himself a transfer to VMF-121.

Four days after he arrived at the 'Canal, Foss bagged his first Zero—and

# All-American B



A Marine SBD squadron warmed up at Henderson Field in December, 1942, before a bombing mission.

Department of Defense Photo

Although the 'Canal was secured in mid-November, 1942, Japanese continued to bomb the field daily

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came home dead-stick, with a shot-up engine.

"Somewhere in the scrap I caught one in the oil pump, and my engine burned out," he relates. "It was a long dive back to Henderson Field with three Zeros on my tail. I didn't dare to slow up for an approach and came in like a rocket. They rolled out an ambulance to pick up the pieces, but I was lucky enough to stop before I hit the stumps at the end of the runway."

It took Joe just seven days to rack up the five victories that made him an ace. He got number two his second day in action. Five days later he splashed three more, a pretty good week's work for a guy "too damn old to be a fighter pilot." By the end of the month his total kills stood at 22.

How does a man hang up that kind of record?

One of his former wingmen puts it this way. "Joe was a natural-born flyer and a damn good shot . . . a real pro. He knew what he was doing every minute he was in the air."

Foss, himself, explains it a little differently.

"Teamwork," he says. "The 'Circus' always fought as a team."

What about his record?

"Hell, I just got the most breaks."

Joe got several breaks, most of them

**TURN PAGE**



*Laughead Photographs, Dallas, Texas*

Foss, once a bench warmer for his college football team, is now Commissioner of the new American Pro League

# Bench Warmer

"Hell, I just got

the most breaks,"

says Joe Foss

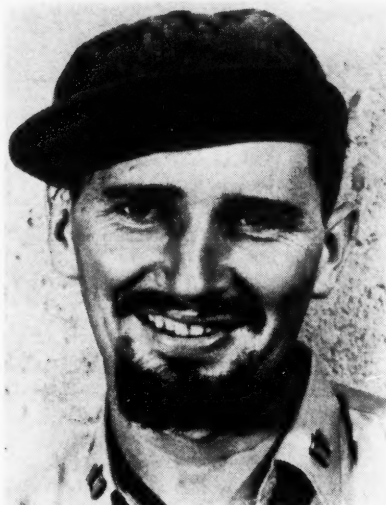
by Philip N. Pierce



*Official USN Photo*

Five members of the famed VMF-121, of which Joe Foss (center) was the exec, stood before one of the Grumman fighters which the unit flew

## ALL-AMERICAN (cont.)



Department of Defense Photo  
Told that he was too old to be a fighter pilot, Foss went on to become the Corps' greatest ace

due to his uncanny ability to crash-land a shot-up Grumman, and still walk away. But one of his luckiest breaks was the fact that he couldn't swim.

It happened on November 7, a day Joe still remembers very well.

"We were out looking for nine Jap destroyers that were moving down on Guadalcanal. North of the island we ran into a heavy rain squall. When we broke out, there were six Zeros about 5000 feet below us, flying cover for the destroyers.

"I passed the word, and we peeled off like a cloud of bats. They never saw us. I nailed one on the way down and pulled up for a second shot. There wasn't a Zero left in the sky. The boys had taken care of all of them in one pass."

When the flight reformed, their order

was reversed and Joe wound up Tail End Charlie. The plan was to go in and strafe the destroyers.

"But I pulled a boner," Joe says. "As we started down, I spotted another Jap plane off in the distance. It was a float plane and he looked like a sitting duck. Instead of sticking with my flight I went after him. I made a high-side run on him, but he must have been throttled back. I overran him. As I went by, his rear gunner laced me good. One slug went through the canopy, right past my ear. The wind whistling through the hole scared the hell out of me.

I looped to the right and came up under him. He went down with the first burst. On the way up I saw another one above me. So, I dove to pick up speed, then came up and got him too."

A fast look at the gas gauge and a plane full of holes told Joe it was time to head for home.

"I had just started back when my engine cut out. I took her in low over the water near an island and set her down tail first. I didn't know whether that damn island was ours or theirs!

"My plane sank like a rock," Joe continues. "Before I knew it, I was down 20 or 30 feet. My chute straps had caught on the seat and I couldn't get loose. Finally I tore free and the air trapped in my chute pack floated me to the surface, rear end up. I managed to inflate my Mae West and get rid of the chute.

"I broke a chlorine capsule to keep the sharks away, and started paddling for the island. I never did know how to swim, so I didn't make much progress.

"After I had been in the water about three hours, I saw a canoe coming toward me. At first I thought it was the Japs, so I kept quiet. Then, I heard someone cussing with an English accent. It was an Australian coastwatcher who had seen me go down. He pulled me in, and told me it was a good thing I hadn't swum to shore. The island was loaded with man-eating crocodiles. Thank God, I'm no swimmer!"

By the time they sent Joe home in 1943 he was "America's Leading Ace," equalling Eddie Rickenbacker's World War I record of 26 official victories. In Washington, President Roosevelt shook his hand and hung the Medal of Honor around his neck. It was a big day for the Marine from Sioux Falls.

"Smokey Joe" Foss had finally made the varsity over the war-torn Solomons. He's been playing first string ever since—three terms in South Dakota's House of Representatives, two as governor. Today he's guiding the destiny of one of the country's two professional football leagues.

Not bad for a bench-warmer. **END**

## Capt Foss tied Capt Rickenbacker's WWI record of 26 planes downed



Department of Defense Photo  
Joe Foss, then a captain, received the Medal of Honor from Pres. Roosevelt in 1943. Joe's mother (L) and wife attended the ceremony



# TRIBUTE

**"...let us reaffirm our eternal gratitude for  
the great heritage they have given to us."**

by LCpl Pete Schinkel

**O**N VETERANS' DAY, 1960, 2500 persons gathered at the Arlington National Cemetery's Memorial Amphitheatre, located directly behind the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, to pay national tribute to the men and women of the Armed Forces who died to preserve our freedom. They also paid tribute to the 22,500,000 veterans who are still living.

The Marine Corps League, a veterans' organization composed of former Marines, conducted the ceremonies. Assisting were members of all the veterans' organizations in the Washington,

D. C., area. The U.S. Marine Band, the Army Band and the U.S. Naval Academy's 150-Midshipmen Antiphonal Choir provided a beautiful musical background.

The ceremony began with a 15-minute concert by the Marine Band. Then, Mr. Sumner G. Whittier, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, accompanied by Major General Charles K. Gailey, USA, Commanding General, Military District of Washington, and other distinguished guests, marched onto the Plaza of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. On behalf of President Eisenhower, Mr.

Whittier placed a wreath on the Tomb while a bugler played Taps.

When Taps faded away, the crowd assembled inside the Amphitheatre for the remainder of the ceremony.

A Freedom Torch was presented to Mr. Whittier. This never-to-be-extinguished Torch was kindled in Antwerp, Belgium, and presented by Belgium to honor America's war dead.

The guest speaker, General Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., USMC (Retd), 20th Commandant of the Marine Corps, and first Commandant to be a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was introduced by Brigadier General Walter A. Churchill, USMCR (Retd), commander of the Marine Corps League.

In the introduction, Gen Churchill said of Gen Shepherd: "Our principal speaker today, Gen Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., typifies the American veteran more truly than any man I know. I know no man who has trained and led more veterans—who has shared their danger—or has served fellow veterans with greater devotion—than the man it is my pleasure to introduce now."

Gen Shepherd said: "We are gathered here on this hallowed ground, on this our country's Veterans' Day, to pay humble tribute to the brave men of our Armed Forces, who have made the supreme sacrifice in defense of our nation and our American way of life.

"Twice in our recent national history, after attaining a position of great military strength, we have hastily retreated to a position of military weakness.

"Twice we were so fortunate as to survive the mistake.

"It now seems clear that in the crucible of three wars, we as a nation, have at last learned that freedom and strength are synonymous.

"Specifically, we have finally learned that our national defense strength must be sustained for an indefinite period of time through an effective and well prepared Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps.

"But these forces are not sufficient in themselves.

"Military forces are the product and measure of the society which they serve. In other words, the true strength of any country lies in the vigor and spirit of the citizens who compose it.

"That spirit, coupled with close understanding and teamwork between the Armed Forces and the American people, will insure forever the heritage of freedom which has been preserved for us by our veterans of past conflicts.

"As we reverently pay symbolic tribute, in this bivouac of the dead, to the immortal memory of the veterans of all wars, let us reaffirm our eternal gratitude for the great heritage they have given to us."

END

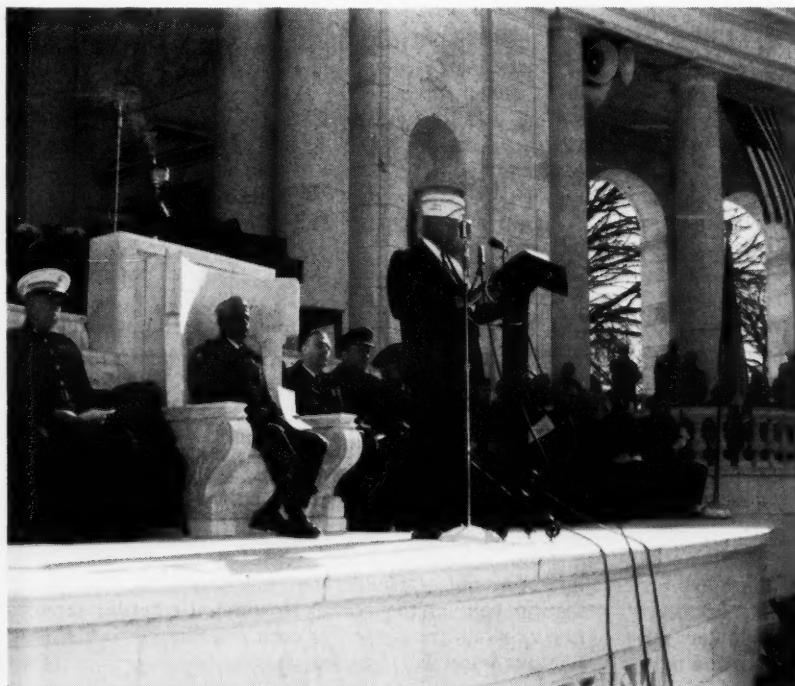


Photo by Cpl Leroy T. Stark

General Shepherd, USMC (Retd), (left), was introduced by Brigadier General Churchill, USMCR (Retd), commander, Marine Corps League

# FROM OUR READERS

## Physical Retirement

by H. W. Edwards

**T**IME WAS when you were a positive tiger!

Hardly worked up a sweat going through the bayonet course. Always the first to arise in response to the jarring blare of the bugle signaling time for morning calisthenics; to be quickly followed by a cold shower and a big breakfast. Used to brag about being able to close the bar and still out-hike anyone else in the company!

Even after going through a couple of wars you could still do your quota of push-ups, chin-ups, and squat straddle thrusts. Of course, that duck walk didn't feel too good, but then, everybody's weight shifts a bit in time.

One thing you have noticed though; it doesn't take many martinis any more to bring on a rather painful pounding in the region of the heart. And come to think of it, that game leg you got jumping into a foxhole on Guadalcanal sure gives you a fit on damp mornings.

Friend wife is not much help either. She seems to have become increasingly irritated over having to repeat things; she can't seem to understand how one close burst from a Korean mortar shell can have such an effect on a fellow's hearing.

Let's face it; you may not be such a tiger any more. In fact, you may find that you cannot measure up for that next physical. In other words, it's quite possible that a duty-bound medical officer—unappreciative of your finer qualities—may declare you "unfit for duty."

This sad pronouncement could very likely set into motion a chain of events leading to your retirement from the Corps. In the course of that progression you will become familiar with the mechanism which the Department of the Navy has provided to ensure an orderly review of the medical and legal facts of your case. Few of us ever realize such a mechanism exists until the time comes to make use of it.

Once it has been determined that your particular ailment is not amenable to treatment and you cannot, therefore, be restored to duty, the wheels are set in motion. Next step consists of a medical board of three medical officers who write up a complete evaluation of your case, based upon subjective and objective findings. That becomes an important part of the record, which together with other documents—medical history, health record, clinical report, statement of service, and x-rays—

comprises all the necessary medical data that must be made available to the various agencies which will evaluate your case.

When the compilation is complete, these records are sent to the Physical Evaluation Board, which represents the next step in the process. There your case is prepared for a hearing. It is the duty of this board to provide an opportunity for a full and fair hearing to evaluate the physical fitness of Marines and former Marines to perform the duties of their rank; to investigate the nature, cause, degree and probable permanency of disabilities presented by such parties; and to make recommended findings appropriate thereto. Every member of the Naval service who is to be separated or retired by reason of physical disability is entitled to a hearing by this board.

There are 12 such boards operating throughout the country, designed to service the various Naval districts. Headquarters, Marine Corps has one P.E. Board and the remainder are located at Chelsea, Mass.; St. Albans, N.Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Portsmouth, Va.; Charleston, S.C.; Camp Lejeune, N.C.; Great Lakes, Ill.; San Diego, Camp Pendleton, and Oakland, Calif.; and at Bethesda, Md. Potomac River Naval Command. Additional boards may be convened by certain designated commands.

Each board consists of two line officers, a medical officer and a counsel for the board, whose functions are the same as those prescribed for a trial counsel before naval courts-martial. To provide flexibility, the precept for the board normally includes a considerable number of officers from which the actual membership may be drawn. In the case of a Reservist, at least two-thirds of the board's membership will be Reserve officers. To represent your interests, a Marine officer, experienced in the board's procedures, is designated as your counsel. However, you may hire a civilian lawyer at your own expense should you so desire.

Meetings of the Physical Evaluation Board adhere to a fixed schedule. In the case of the Marine Board operating out of Henderson Hall, this is a twice weekly session held at the Naval Hospital, Bethesda; three to five cases are processed at each meeting.

Your case will first be considered at a prima facie hearing—in other words, based only upon all existing official medical records. At this hearing the board must first determine whether you are fit or unfit for duty. That

is, whether you are physically capable of performing all the duties of your rank, grade or rating to a degree that reasonably fulfills the purposes of your employment. If fit, of course, you will be restored to duty. If unfit, the board must then determine that your disability did not exist prior to enlistment (DNEPTE), that it was in line of duty, and that it was not a result of misconduct.

If the disability existed prior to enlistment (EPTE) and was not aggravated while in the service, you will be merely separated without compensation. On the other hand, should your disability be service connected and sufficient to preclude a return to duty, the board must then determine the degree of incapacity. For this purpose a rating schedule, supplied by the Veterans Administration, is used to determine the percentage to be assigned for each ratable disability. These percentages represent the average impairment in earning capacity resulting from such diseases and injuries and their residual conditions in civil occupation. In other words, each disability is considered for its effect on your daily life, including employment.

Once the board has made its prima facie finding, you may then elect to accept the finding or to request a full and fair hearing. If the finding is satisfactory to you, that ends this phase of the hearing. If, on the other hand, after discussing the finding with counsel, you conclude that it is unsatisfactory, you may request a full and fair hearing. This permits the party and his counsel to introduce additional evidence, both subjective—your own testimony and that of witnesses; and objective—a physical examination by the medical member of the board. Needless to say, your counsel will fight for your interest whether it be to stay on active duty or to get a reasonable pension to compensate for the degree of disability which you have sustained. Even after this second finding, you may desire to submit a statement in rebuttal, which will be duly considered, along with the other records on the case, by the Physical Review Council (PRC).

The PRC then represents the next step in this administrative mechanism. Findings from all 12 Physical Evaluation Boards must funnel back through the single Review Council, which is located in Washington, D. C. That makes this four-man body a vital cog in maintaining consistency among all PEB findings. The council is composed of designated representatives from BUPERS, CMC, JAG, and BUMED, with the Bureau of Personnel representative acting in Navy cases and the Commandant's representative acting in Marine cases. It is not the function of the council to act as a board or to vote as to the correctness of recommended findings or action to be taken, or to conduct hearings; cases are considered on the record only.

Now let us consider briefly the effects of this council's actions. If it concurs with a PEB finding, that finding is then forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy for final action. However, if it makes substitute findings, substantially detrimental to the interests of the party, the case is sent to the Naval Physical Disability Review Board (PDRB) for a hearing. However, in the event there has been no full and fair hearing initially by a P.E. Board, the case must first be returned to the PEB for such a hearing before being sent on to the Review Board.

As in the case of the Review Council, the Review Board also operates from a single location in Washington, D. C. It consists of three line members and two medical members. However, it does permit a full and fair hearing where the party and his counsel may appear, to bring out additional facts that they consider have not been fully weighed by previous hearings.

Finally, the case is sent to the Secretary of the Navy where it is reviewed once more by the office of the Judge Advocate General before being published in the "en bloc"—a listing of cases which have been officially acted upon by SecNav.

While this may appear to be a rather complicated procedure it is designed to protect the interests of both the government and the party. The entire procedure from Medical Board to en bloc generally requires about one month. At the end of this time you will be placed on the Temporary Disability Retired List (TDRL). This means that you will undergo a physical examination at least once every 18 months for approximately the next five years. The results of these examinations become a part of your medical record and as such are valuable evidence for the final hearing which will be held before the end of the five-year period. This final hearing follows a parallel course to that of the initial hearing and will result in your permanent retirement at a fixed disability, or separation from the service, or return to duty as the case may be.

Throughout all of this administrative procedure, the matter of percentage of disability remains of paramount importance. If a man has less than 20 years of service and is awarded less than 30 percent disability, he will be separated from the service with two months' base pay for each year of active service (not to exceed 12 years). If he is awarded 30 percent or more, he will be placed on the temporary disability retired list, and during his first five-year period of temporary retirement, he will get a minimum of 50 percent of base pay; subsequently, he will receive whatever is determined as a percentage for permanent retirement. However, in the event this final percentage is set below 30 percent, he will be separated from the service with severance pay.

Closely connected with the service program for physical retirement is that administered by the Veterans Administration. Every Marine who is either retired or separated for physical disability—or for that matter, even a man who decides not to reenlist, but nevertheless has a nonratable disability—should go to the VA and apply for medical benefits. Since the VA has its own disability rating program, its disability payments will frequently be higher than those allocated by the service, and the veteran may then accept the higher payment. In addition, the VA has innumerable hospital facilities throughout the country which are of convenience to retired service personnel.

For those who are statistically minded, it may be of interest to note that a total of 1381 Marines went through the physical evaluation process last year. Of this number, 207 were returned to duty; 713 retired, on either a temporary or permanent basis; 319 separated with severance pay; and 142 discharged without benefits for various reasons, such as misconduct or an injury which was incurred prior to enlistment.

END



# We-the Marines

Edited by  
GySgt George E. Cushman

## Quarterly DI Awards

SSgt Frank D. Holiwski, of the 2d Recruit Training Bn., and Sgt James H. Freeman, 3d Recruit Training Bn., have been named Senior and Junior Drill Instructors of the Quarter at the Parris Island Recruit Depot.

SSgt Holiwski was presented the E. A. Pollock Trophy, a letter of appreciation from the Depot's Commanding General and a Staff Noncommissioned Officer's Sword from the Leatherneck Association.

Sgt Freeman received a letter of appreciation and a plaque to commemorate the occasion.

GySgt W. J. Morris  
ISO  
MCRDep, Parris Island

## More Power

Enemy machine gun nests, light field fortifications and small troop concentrations at a range of 400 meters are the target of the latest boost in fire power for Marine riflemen.

Headquarters has announced the adoption of the XM79 grenade launcher, which will make an appearance in rifle squads of the First and Second Divisions and the 1st Marine Brigade within the next year.

Along with the XM79, the M-14 rifle and M-60 machine gun are expected to give the infantry platoon increased mobility, fire power and independence of action.

DivInfo  
HQMC

## Heroics

A daring rescue in Japan, heroism during a flood in New York, a mercy flight in Arizona, and an emergency air-ground race by Marine search and rescue pilots—also in Japan—have resulted in commendations for several Marines at these widely scattered posts.

The Commandant has cited Captain William J. Campbell for his part in the rescue of an advance Presidential party from an angry mob at Haneda Airport in Japan last Summer. Capt Campbell was co-pilot of a helicopter which rescued the party when their car was besieged by more than 10,000 left-wing demonstrators.

Sgt John W. Brown, Jr., of RSS Binghamton, N. Y., has been awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal for heroism in life-saving. Brown, the 1957 All-Marine Swimming Meet winner, risked his life to save Kenneth Vandermark, 7, who was trapped on a porch during a flash flood last Summer.

At MCAS, Yuma, a 15-year-old boy in serious condition was flown to Los Angeles on a mercy flight which probably saved his life. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Williams, parents of Danny, Jr., wrote to the MCAS Commanding Officer, Colonel Kenneth H. Black, and expressed their appreciation for the flight. Los Angeles doctors said that, without the assistance of Air Station doctors, corpsmen and pilots, the boy's life might not have been saved.

Lieutenants Robert G. Mitchell and Larry Witt and SSgt Harold Maddox have been credited with saving the life of a Japanese high school student.

Masayuki Ishida, 18, was picked off a fishing boat by a helicopter from the Search and Rescue Unit based at MCAF, Iwakuni. Despite increasingly bad weather, the rescue team completed the mission just one and half hours after receiving the appeal.

ISO 3d MAW  
ISO MCAF Yuma  
HQ 1st MCRRD  
ISO MCAF Iwakuni



Official USMC Photo

MajGen T. G. Ennis, (C) CG, MCRDep, P. I., presented the Pollock Trophy to SSgt F. Holiwski and Sgt J. Freeman, DIs of the Quarter



Official USMC Photo  
Sgt William Howey was detailed to escort Miss America, 1961, when she visited Norfolk, Va., for the Shriner's Oyster Bowl football game

## MCI's Angry Pupil

Two years ago, 1stSgt Edwin Wehinger became angry. He had been a master sergeant for eight years and his friends were being promoted around him.

He decided MCI might help. So, he took out a course, completed it in a month and applied for another. In seven months, he finished seven courses.

He made first sergeant, which erased the anger. By then, however, he had developed a decided interest.

Wehinger is still completing a course each month . . . and he isn't going to stop until he has depleted MCI's list of courses.

SSgt Mike Pitts  
ISO  
2d Mar Div

## Top Squad

The First, Second and Third Division have named the best rifle squads in their respective units after extensive competition in offensive combat marksmanship.

A determined "White Squad," of the 3d Bn., Fifth Regiment, was judged the best squad in the First Division. Sgt B. R. Alvis is squad leader.

In the Second Division, Cpl Bruce D. Trevathan led the 3d Squad, 3d Platoon, "A" Co., 1st Bn., Sixth Marines to victory.

The Third Division competition was won by Sgt N. B. Lasua's squad from the Fourth Regiment.

In other years the top squads from the three divisions met to determine the rifle squad most proficient in combat marksmanship. Budgetary limitation curtailed Corps-wide competition this year.

ISOs  
1st MarDiv  
2d MarDiv  
3d MarDiv



Photo by SSgt A. L. Cooper  
A camel train met a "mechanical mule" squad of the Second Division's Eighth Marines during an amphibious operation near Dikili, Turkey

## Beauty Escorts

Literally speaking, the Howey brothers have had "beautiful" duty in the Marine Corps. They both have served as chauffeurs for a Miss America.

Nine years ago, Robert Howey, then a PFC stationed at Camp Lejeune was home on leave during the Hazleton, Pa., Centennial Celebration and was drafted to drive for Yolande Betbeze, Miss America of 1951.

When Nancy Anne Flemming, Miss America of 1961, visited Norfolk for the Oyster Bowl football game, Sgt William Howey, FMFLant, became the second member of the family to serve as a big-wheel man for a Miss America.

What was the score? "Oh, 35-22-35," noted Sgt Howey.

LCpl Larry Bush  
ISO  
FMFLant

## Outweighed

PFC David Thibodeau, a 135-pound infantryman, won a muscle-wracking battle with a 4500-pound tank engine during cargo loading at Morehead City, N. C.

The engine was being cargo-boomed into an open hatch when it swung against a Marine who was standing on another box with half his body out of the hatch. Sensing that the Marine would be crushed to death, Thibodeau jumped to the edge of the hatch coaming, sat down, braced himself with his feet against the engine and pushed enough to allow the other Marine to drop into the hold.

The crate almost trapped Thibodeau's legs, but he escaped with bruises—and the knowledge that his 135 pounds saved another Marine's life.

SSgt Bert Presson  
1st Bn., Eighth Marines  
**TURN PAGE**



Photo by PFC A. Stewart, Jr.  
LtCol N. P. Lengyel, First Division disbursing officer, and GySgt F. R. Brady gave "Reckless" the first installment of her retirement pay

## "Reckless" Retires

SSgt "Reckless", the famed Mongolian mare and mascot of the Fifth Regiment has retired from active duty amid full honors, including a letter from the Commandant.

The thoroughbred mare first earned a place in the hearts of Marines for her exploits in Korea, hauling ammunition to hard-pressed gun crews.

Reckless officially enlisted in the Marine Corps with the Service number 1-H. She was promoted to sergeant in Korea and came back to Camp Pendleton with the Fifth Marines in 1955. She has two offspring, "Dauntless" and "Fearless."

Reckless has been provided quarters and messing at the Camp Pendleton stables in lieu of retired pay.

ISO  
1st MarDiv

## At Last

Pvt Roger A. Bourdon waited almost 18 years before he met his great-uncle, SgtMaj Roger H. Slayton, at Camp Lejeune.

While Pvt Bourdon was still a civilian, circumstances were such that the two never could get together, but with the Corps in common, they finally met.

The 30-year veteran and his young relative met at the Infantry Training Regiment when the base sergeant major visited his great-nephew to counsel him on his career.

ISO  
1st MarDiv

ISO  
MCB Camp Lejeune

## WE—THE MARINES (cont.)

### Reactivated

The "Flying Banshees" are back in business after being grounded for 15 years.

Marine Attack Squadron 343, deactivated in 1946, has launched its first aircraft and is now looking for a new moniker. The Banshee aircraft are obsolete and the squadron is now flying A4DR "Skyhawks."

While most Marine Corps aircraft require folding wings for carrier operations, the "Skyhawk" moves freely without folding its wings.

ISO  
3d MAW

### Old Corps

Changes in the Marine Corps during the past 30 years was the topic of discussion when two veterans of the Nicaraguan campaign met at Camp Pendleton.

Major General H. R. Paige, First Division Commander, and GySgt C. W. A. Edwards, 1st Service Bn., reminisced about the old Corps' campaign in Nicaragua and the various changes in weapons, equipment and concepts over the span of years since their last meeting 30 years ago.

The two are believed to be the only veterans of Nicaragua now serving with the division. The general was a second lieutenant at the time and Edwards was a corporal.



Photo by LCpl N. A. Hiller  
MajGen H. R. Paige and GySgt C. W. A. Edwards met for the first time in 30 years. They campaigned together in Nicaragua in 1929-30



## Last Word

The Base athletic program at Twentynine Palms has suddenly taken on a serene atmosphere. Whenever an infraction of the rules occurs, no one questions the referee's decision. The reason: Lieutenant Commander August F. Mendonsa is usually the man behind the whistle. His regular duties: Base Catholic Chaplain.

The whistle-blowing padre not only officiates at football and softball games but also acts as the third man in the ring at boxing matches.

The chaplain has played on base softball and volleyball teams and is a low-handicap golfer.

Sgt C. E. Helman  
ISO  
Twentynine Palms

## Operation Old-Timer

The Second Division is making plans for celebrating its 20th anniversary on February 1.

Major General J. P. Berkeley, the division's commander, named the coming birthday observance "Operation Old-Timer" and has extended an open invitation to all former division members to take part in the celebration.

In addition to a parade and review on the morning of February 1, tentative plans call for a static display of modern weapons employed by the division.

MSGT Paul Curtis  
ISO  
2d MarDiv

## Persistent

It took Major William G. Crocker, maintenance officer with VMF-323, El Toro, 23 days and many periodic phone calls to get Cpl Victor C. Pelletier back to the Squadron hydraulic shop.

Pelletier was discharged recently and he went to work in a nearby town. Maj Crocker repeatedly explained the finer points of the Corps to him via telephone. Pelletier is now back on his old job at El Toro.

Flight Jacket  
El Toro

## Command Consolidation

Norfolk's FMFLant and AirFMFLant have consolidated into a single command.

The former dual offices were joined to "achieve greater command and staff efficiency."

The Corps is also considering the merger of FMFPac and AirFMFPac, although definite plans have not yet been made.

DivInfo  
HQMC  
END

## SEPTEMBER CRAZY CAPTION WINNER

Submitted by  
Cpl Thomas Antidormi  
732 Taylor Avenue  
Bronx 72, N. Y.

"At that price the promotion  
ought to go with it."



Here's another chance for readers to dream up their own Crazy Captions. *Leatherneck* will pay \$25 for the craziest caption received before March 1. It's easy. Think up a crazy caption for the cartoon below, print it on the line under the cartoon and fill in your name and complete address. Tear out the cartoon and coupon and mail to *Leatherneck Magazine*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D.C.

The winning caption will be published in the April issue.



NAME .....

ADDRESS IN FULL .....

# IF I WERE COMMANDANT

Checks for \$25.00 have been mailed to the writers of the letters which appear on these pages. Leatherneck will continue to print—and pay for—ideas expressed by readers who have sincere constructive suggestions for a better Corps. If you were Commandant, what would you do? Your answer may bring you a check. Write your suggestions in the form of a double-spaced typewritten letter of not more than 300 words, and mail to Leatherneck, P. O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. Be sure to include your name, rank, and service number. Letters cannot be acknowledged or returned.

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would change regulations to permit the wearing of the short-sleeved khaki shirt as an optional part of the liberty uniform, in any appropriate climate where the ambient temperature makes its wearing more comfortable, as aboard station as optional uniform of the day. My reasons are threefold.

First, it is a comfort and pleasure to the enlisted man. It is a factor involving morale. For instance, on going home, one would be permitted to stop en route without violation of regulations. And, on encountering Air Force men dressed in short sleeves, Marines would no longer have to think "those lucky guys, they get the breaks on a comfortable liberty uniform."

Reason number two: If Marines realize their comfort is being considered, the reenlistment rate will improve. There will be one less gripe. The uniform board provided a well-tailored shirt, why not put it to better use?

Reason three: related to reenlistment increase for the younger men is recruiting. If we can wear short-sleeved shirts on liberty, more Marines are sure to wear a uniform ashore instead of civies. More uniformed Marines on liberty (compared to those in civies) means a bigger advertisement for the Marines. The potential recruits will be more impressed by seeing many comfortably uniformed Marines in town, than by seeing just a few uncomfortable Marines dressed in long sleeves, ties and buttoned collars. This is free recruit-

ing advertising. Side by side is favorable advertising to the public at large. More Marines seen in uniform will help to impress the townspeople that the Marines are a part of their economy—we increase their business, and we're there to help them. Free publicity, just for the asking. Hot weather and no short-sleeved shirts for liberty uniform, few wear the uniform, and lose valuable publicity and public favor.

The short-sleeved shirt is an asset—don't waste it.

MSgt Lewis Slepín  
308445



Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would shorten the length of time in actual boot camp and lengthen time of ITR training, for the simple reason that the Corps is a ground-fighting organization and, in my opinion, one month is not ample time to learn squad tactics, map reading, etc. Every Marine should leave his ITR unit with a good basic knowledge and understanding of these things.

In boot camp, you are taught manual of arms, close order drill,

military courtesy and discipline, history and tradition, first aid, functioning and qualification of the M-1 rifle, etc. Along with this there is a lot of unnecessary harassment that does not pertain to the actual training itself.

In ITR, most of the time is spent watching demonstrations of movements, weapons, assault, with very little time spent on practical application. No one can watch a demonstration once, and expect to know all there is to know concerning these subjects. To become proficient in combat, one has to have a working knowledge of how to go about fighting a war.

Also, I would devote more time to hand-to-hand combat training. Men are taught a few holds and throws but when they have a platoon series, four hours is hardly enough time for every man to grasp it so that he might defend himself effectively if the time arises when he needs to exercise what he's been taught in boot camp.

I firmly believe that if what I have proposed in the preceding paragraphs is done, we would have a better understanding of what is expected of a Marine as an individual and a unit, maintain our reputation as a force-in-readiness, and turn out even better Marines than we have in the past.

PFC Donald C. Miller  
1864214

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would initiate a competitive course for sections and/or squads of crew-served weapons similar to the "Annual Unit Combat Marksmanship Course." This

would be done at no higher than the division level. It would give each unit a greater esprit de corps of competition, a more personal feeling for their weapons and a visible goal to shoot for. Presently, the Marines manning artillery pieces, machine guns, mortars, etc., do not have any such competition course.

The Annual Unit Combat Marksmanship Course has revealed a multitude of common errors rifle squads make, and has also provided means and methods of correcting them. It has also provided different and better means of accomplishing these tasks. Undoubtedly, the same results could be gained by crew-served weapons competition.

I have discussed this recommendation with our weapons platoons personnel, and the men voiced their opinions that this means of competition would be both extremely desirable and a highly motivating factor.

SgtMaj Anthony B. Kouma  
485555

Dear Sir:

Announced plans indicate that by fiscal year 1963, eligibility for the Warrant Officer Program will be limited to junior NCOs with less than eight years of service. If I were Commandant, I would modify this approach to allow at least 15% of the appointments to continue to be made from senior NCO ranks.

The new policy will eventually lead to a more stable Warrant structure and to a greater depth of supervisory



experience in technical fields for warrant officers. However, it is believed that the policy fails to take into account the contribution that some of our more senior NCOs could make to the Marine Corps as officers of warrant rank.

Staff NCOs of demonstrated leadership ability, technical competence, and growth potential could provide

continued maturity to the Warrant structure, and a personal awareness within it of the capabilities and problems of staff NCOs. The wartime experiences of the Corps in selecting staff NCOs for higher rank (and positions of higher leadership) validate the contention that they should not entirely be eliminated from consideration for warrant appointment.

CWO Earl A. Pike  
042714

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would initiate the following action upon eligibility for promotion to First Sergeant-Master Sergeant (E-8) and Sergeant Major - Master Gunnery Sergeant (E-9).

As a requirement for promotion to E-8, I would have a complete report of physical examination (SF 88) forwarded as enclosure to the basic letter.

I would require all E-8s to have an annual physical. This could be set up by birthdates as it is now for officers.

When the selection board meets, they would have an official current record of the physical condition of all candidates for promotion.

I believe the requirements stated above would do a great deal toward keeping our senior staff noncommissioned officers in top physical condition.

MSgt Charles "E" Trent  
383781

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant of the Marine Corps, I would be concerned with the deficiencies in our small unit antimechanized training and would direct the development of the means for conducting a well-rounded, complete antimechanized defense training program.

It is a matter of record that a potential enemy, together with his satellites, could field a greater number of armored vehicles than there are officers and enlisted men in our Marine Corps. The need for adequate antimechanized defense training, therefore, is obvious.

Our Marine division is well equipped at all levels to provide effective antimechanized fire power, and our training in the use and employment of these weapons is—as far as it goes—generally excellent. But it doesn't go far enough.

What, then, is lacking in our anti-mech defense training? Quite simply: identification of enemy armor. We cannot expect to employ our anti-mechanized weapons with maximum effectiveness unless we develop the ability to distinguish friend from foe. In addition, we can best employ our weapons when we know something about the way in which we can expect the enemy to employ his armor. And, last, the Marine behind the 3.5" or 106-mm. "reckless" can best employ his weapon when he knows something about the enemy armored vehicles themselves; for example, the most vulnerable spots on an enemy tank, its ability—or the lack of ability—to negotiate various types of terrain, its principal armament, and other pertinent details.



I would recognize the serious lack of materials available for teaching armor identification and recognition, particularly at the small unit level. To correct this deficiency, I would direct the preparation of up-to-date materials designed to fill this gap in our antimechanized training. This would be accomplished in part through the publication of an armor recognition handbook, similar to the now obsolete FM 30-40, containing the general principles of armor recognition, pictures and data concerning the various armored vehicles of our potential enemy, a chapter on basic armor tactics, and sample lesson plans. This handbook would be supplemented periodically by inserts as new armored vehicles are developed. In addition, full-color posters of the various armored vehicles would be printed and distributed to each unit having an antimechanized capability, to include the rifle company, for day-to-day "passive" recognition training.

Only through knowledge of our potential enemy and his armor can the Marines charged with the responsibility for our antimechanized defense be completely prepared to meet and and defeat him on the battlefield.

Capt W. P. Haight  
056922





Menus for the 60-cent flight rations are originated by the U. S. Navy Subsistence Office, Naval Weapons Plant, Washington, D. C.

# FLIGHT RATIONS

Good chow keeps Marines happy, even at 10,000 feet

by MSgt Robert E. Johnson

Photos by  
GySgt Charles B. Tyler

**R**ECIPE FOR A flight meal: Take five cooks of assorted sizes. Separate and distribute them about a modern mess hall, then stand by for positive results.

The proof is in the pudding. Flight Rations originating from MCAS, El Toro, are the living end. Culinary practices are praised repeatedly.

Mess #2 operates solely for the purpose of preparing Flight Rations for crew and passenger travelers originating from El Toro. It's an open-door policy and wee-hour food preparation is the rule rather than the exception.

NCOIC is GySgt James R. Workman. His title—Mess Sergeant of Mess #2. Years back, grumbling about food preparation at Guadalcanal, he was told: "All right, wise guy, you

cook." From that day in 1943, until the present, he has been associated with white hats of the cooking trade. He joined Mess #2 in April of this year from a previous assignment at Marine Barracks, Concord, Calif.

Like all other Flight Ration preparing units in the Marine Corps, El Toro follows seven prescribed menus. They originate from the U. S. Navy Subsistence Office, Naval Weapons Plant, Washington, D. C., and they'll satisfy the likes of any "button-busting food connoisseur" in the Corps.

Assisting GySgt Workman were Sgts William C. Ruffian, William R. Brown, Ivory L. Shine and Cpl Robert I. Ney. At the time of *Leatherneck's* visit, PFC Robert O. McClellan and SA Travis N. McCollum were assigned

as messmen. "All are hand-picked," MSgt Irving C. Miller, Jr., Station Food Service Technician, said. "They have to be good because they work on their own most of the time."

Four hours before each flight, scheduled or non-scheduled, Mess #2 is alerted to prepare flight lunches. "Most of the time everything goes off without a hitch," Sgt Brown said. "It's the overly ambitious crew member who gives us fits occasionally. We've seen the day when our original order was enlarged and reduced five or six times in a matter of hours, only to result in the exact number of the first request. The urge to chase someone with a meat cleaver sometimes comes to mind."

"The time required to prepare Flight Rations ranges from two to three hours," Sgt Shine said. "It depends on the quantity. Our big time consumer is cooking the chicken and wrapping individual items in cellophane."

Added Sgt Ruffian, "We employ a mass production table when the request is large." He indicated that Flight Rations number about 50 daily, however, numbers from 80 to 200 were recalled.

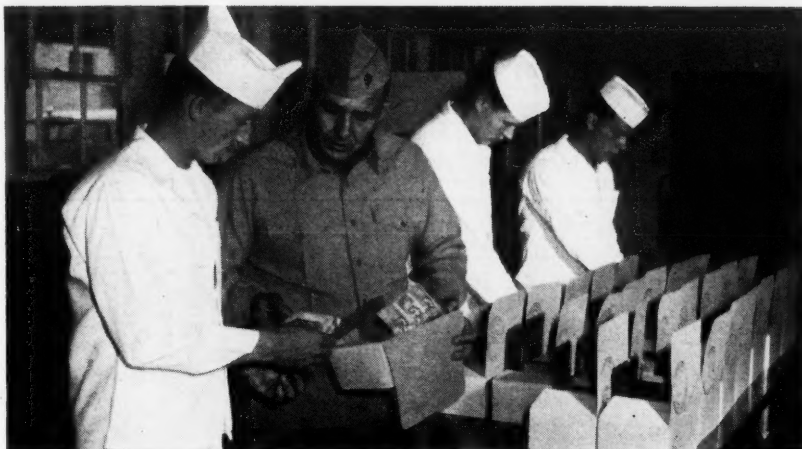
"We normally receive our requests for the following day's flights at 4:30 p.m., Cpl Ney said. "Frequent non-scheduled hops throw us into high gear and when it occurs, off-duty personnel are recalled to assist. These calls usually happen at 2 or 3 a.m."

A secondary responsibility of Mess #2 is preparing night rations for individuals on duty after 10 p.m. They average about 250 and go to crash crew members, the guard, communications watch standers, etc. Similar bag lunches are prepared for in-transit draft personnel.

"Flight Rations are issued to flights of more than four hours' duration and must be consumed within four hours of take-off," Major Henry G. Roberts, Station Food Service Inspector, said. "Menu #6 is used only when an additional Box Lunch is required five hours or more after placing Flight Rations aboard. It consists of non-perishable items, or items which can be prepared while in flight."

All components are representative of items comprising box lunches issued by activities which have achieved a reputation for superior standards in flight feeding. All ensure regular availability of roasted meats and fried chicken for these special meals.

Payment for Flight Rations is made prior to the departure of the aircraft. The initial request includes a certification covering meals to be furnished at government expense, and cash to cover the rations of other personnel. The



Preparation time for the box lunches takes from two to three hours. Time consumers are cooking chicken and wrapping individual items



Regular box lunches are prepared for use within four hours, while non-perishable items are packaged for the longer flights

Corps charges a flat rate of 60 cents for each box lunch. Flight Rations consisting of regular ration components range from a 40-cent breakfast, 80-cent dinner, to a 60-cent supper. These costs vary with other branches of the military.

"The purpose of definite menus is to have a uniform high quality box lunch throughout the Marine Corps and to assist commissary officers and commissary men in developing effective procedures for production of box lunches," Captain Jules E. Davis, Mess Administrator, said. "Only once was a prescribed ration altered," he continued. "It was on November 10, 1959. Added was a large piece of fruit cake—El Toro's way of saying Happy Anniversary to the passengers."

Understandably, food preparation

and packaging is not hurried. Not only does each component receive a close inspection by the cooks, but each completed ration is given a once-over by an inspector. To give credit where credit is due, a certification is placed in each Flight Ration, listing the date prepared, the cook and the inspector. It also asks for criticism.

So frequent have been these off-the-cuff remarks, that Capt Davis has set up a special file. Ninety-nine out of a hundred comments have been of a complimentary nature. Only once did Mess #2 receive a blister. It was a passenger's lament—he found his egg soft boiled!

GySgt Workman said, "Most remarks come from individuals who have done a great deal of flying and are in a position to compare Flight Rations." **END**



El Morro has always been one of the island's major tourist attractions, and a must for Marines on liberty

Marines and their dates were able to view the city, as well as the wide beach below them, from a roof top



## SAN JUAN

[continued from page 27]

newcomers isn't scheduled until they are squared away and receive regular duty assignments. This could mean a period of up to five days, depending on the individual. When he's due for liberty, however, he's got one of the best spots north or south of the equator.

San Juan is the capital of Puerto Rico, a split-level city of some 360,000 people. It has antiquity nestled alongside modernity and string quartets get equal billing with night club combos.

Physically, the city is split between the old and new. Old San Juan is a bridge-connected islet just off shore from the main island. A community called Santurce is the new San Juan. Santurce has the modern business, shopping and residential areas, but the islet has the historical interest.

The original San Juan started on an island called Caparra in 1508. It was founded by that gentleman who never found the fountain of youth, Juan Ponce de Leon. Because the present site of Old San Juan was more healthful, de Leon moved his whole settlement across the bay in 1524, establishing a city which he called San Juan Bautista de Puerto Rico.

During the next couple of hundred years, old San Juan developed the character it retains today; seven city

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blocks of serpentine streets surrounded by a 15-foot wall and benevolently watched over by two massive forts at either flank.

El Morro is San Juan's oldest—and, perhaps, the Caribbean's most famous—fort. Originally built to protect the city's sea flanks, it's now a tourist "must," and not only for historical reasons. El Morro has the doggondest golf course you ever played on.

Imagine teeing off in the shadow of moss-covered walls, using filled-in moats for fairways and, at one spot, lofting the ball over the fort's 30-foot wall. It's an interesting nine holes, to say the least.

For the history-bent, the massive fort has had a rather turbulent career. It's been assaulted by every country that had designs in the New World. It fell just once, to the British.

Old El Morro fired its last shot in a rather ludicrous fashion in the first World War. When war was declared, a German ship attempted to full-speed out of the harbor. A soldier, bursting with newly acquired ferocity, loaded a cannon and let 'er rip from the top of the fort. But the cannon didn't fire. It caught fire, then toppled over into the harbor. It was an awesome sight to the unknowing German crew, this cannon spewing into the water, trailing a perfect arc of fire. The ship's captain later swore he thought it was a "secret weapon." So he sailed right back into the harbor. And he stayed there until the end of the war.

Fort San Cristobal protects the other end of Old San Juan, overlooking the city's landward approaches. San Cristobal, unfortunately, has suffered the fate of most little brothers. It's not as big as El Morro, hasn't had the experiences, and is even a 100 years or so younger. San Cristobal has been closed to the public since it was taken over by the Army.

There are, of course other attractions beside historical forts. Night life is varied and abundant, beaches are plentiful and the Marine who likes fishing will be downright ecstatic. Fishing isn't the island's primary source of revenue (agriculture is), but it's certainly the island's primary source of recreation.

And for those who like their liberty with feathers flying, there are the Galleras (cockpits). Cock-fighting is a legal sport in Puerto Rico, usually held on Saturdays and Sundays. A thriving Gallera will schedule up to 20 fights a day, perhaps to the consternation of Puerto Rican hens.

The tour-minded Marine will find that the local chamber of commerce has anticipated him. There are well-planned jaunts covering the island's entire 3400-square-mile area, tours ranging from a half-day to four days.

Puerto Rico is an island to know. If the United States ever admits another state, Puerto Rico may be it. At present, it's an independent commonwealth, but its inhabitants have full American citizenship.

The island was discovered by Columbus on his second voyage in 1493. As such, it's now the only chunk of land flying the American flag which was actually visited by Columbus. Christopher never did get to the U. S. proper.

Ponce de Leon actually settled the island, starting it out on centuries of major and minor wars.

Puerto Rico was a Spanish possession for almost four centuries. But Spain was a neglectful patriarch, and the settlers were left to themselves. Except for taxes.

At first, the Spanish had nothing more to contend with than hurricanes, Indians and privateers. Then, Old World countries began to notice this arrowhead-shaped spot of land in the New World. From then on, it was "grab Puerto Rico" time.

France tried to take the island, and failed. The Dutch gave it an assault or two, then gave up. The English were a bit more persistent, but also failed in the long run, although they did occupy San Juan for about five months. They had to evacuate when an epidemic hit the island. At one time, the English even tried to trade Gibraltar for Puerto Rico, but Spain, to its everlasting sorrow, refused the offer.

The "Pearl of the Antilles" remained under Spanish control until 1898, when we got it as part of our bounty for winning the Spanish-American War.

In 1917, the Puerto Ricans were granted American citizenship.

Today, the island is the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, established as such by its present governor, Luiz Munoz Marin, in 1952. The surrounding islands of Vieques, Culebra and Mona are also administered by the Commonwealth.

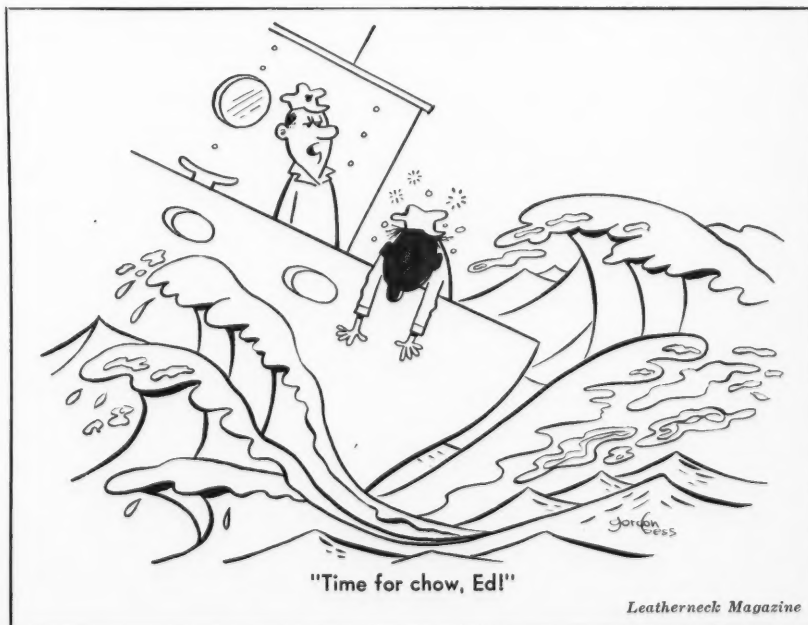
Contrary to what your buddy has probably told you, rum is not Puerto Rico's chief export. The populous island (645.8 people per square mile) is primarily agricultural, raising such delectables as pineapples, oranges, grapefruit and sugar. Tobacco is also a staple. In fact, about 40 percent of the cigar filler used in the U. S. is imported from Puerto Rico.

In a way, Puerto Rico exports another product which is perhaps more valuable than materials or food. That product is allegiance. In an area churning with turbulence, Puerto Rico remains steadfastly American. Many of the islanders, in fact, are actively campaigning for U. S. statehood.

This feeling manifests itself on the American serviceman—Puerto Rican citizen level. Puerto Ricans are quite friendly with all servicemen, and with Marines in particular. Thousands of young islanders, in fact, have joined the Corps.

This friendship is one of the reasons why SSgt Ed Tabor, a guard chief at the Barracks, believes he speaks for most of the Marines at San Juan when he says:

"This is one of the best duty stations a Marine can draw." **END**



Leatherneck Magazine

## A cartoon illustration of a port captain. He is a tall, thin man with a large nose, wearing a white uniform with a peaked cap, a white shirt, a dark tie, and a white jacket with epaulettes and a cross-shaped medal. He is holding a clipboard labeled 'PORT' and a list of countries: 'PARI', 'CAN', 'NOR', 'EMB', 'HOL', 'MEXICO', 'HAWAII', 'KOREA', 'JAPAN', 'FRANCE', 'SKILL'. The drawing is in a simple, bold line style.

This listing is for information purposes only, and is NOT to be construed as orders. It is subject to HQMC modifications.

LECHER, J R (6461) MCAF Santa Ana

LECHER, R (6461) MCAF Santa Ana to IstMAW  
LINYARD, J H (4313) FMFPac to MB  
SFRan  
LUNA, R N (0369) MCB CamLej to 8th  
MCRD  
MCCABE, T L (1371) 2dMarDiv to 3d-  
MarDiv  
MCCANN, C L (3049) MCSC Albany to  
MCRD  
MCDONALD, J (3049) MCSC Barstow to  
ForTrps 29 Palms  
PACHUTA, A T (2161) IstMAW to  
ForTrps CamLej  
PARKER, J (3071) AirFMFPac to Ist-

to MAD Jax  
PHILLIPS, C E (3371) MCB CamPen to 3dMAD  
PURCELLI, R A (3049) 2dMADiv to 3dMAD  
IstMarBrig  
QUANN JR, W F (1349) MCRD PI to 3dMADiv  
ROSENFIELD, R A (1519) MCRD PI to 3dMADiv  
RUTAN, E S (3049) 1stMAW to MCS  
SABHY  
SCRUGES, T M (3371) MCS Quant to 3dMADiv  
STANFORD, J V (6481) 3dMAW to 1stMAW  
SHEEHAN, R W (2271) HQMC to MCS  
RD SD  
SHERPARD, F J (0141) AirFMFPac to 3dMADiv  
NAS Glen  
SHERFEE, J D (6413) FMFlant to 3dMADiv  
MAD MIs  
SMITH, W (2311) 2dMAW to 3dMADiv  
SMITH, M T (6461) MCAF New River to 3dMAW  
STACK, J T (0848) 3dMAW to MB  
SFRan  
STEARN, B D (6481) 3dMAW to 1stMAW  
STAPP, O (3049) 3dMADiv to ForTrps  
29 Palms  
SVIHOVEC, E F (3049) MCSFA SFRan to 1stMAW  
TANNER, W H (0141) MB NS SFRan to MCB CamPen  
TAYLOR, M L (7041) AirFMFPac to 3dMADiv  
TOOLE, R D (5597) MB WashDC to MCB CamPen  
ULANSKI, A P (7113) 2dMAW to 1stMAW  
WALDRON, H B (0369) FMFPac to 1stMAW  
IstMarDiv  
WALSH, C A (6761) 3dMAW to 1stMAW  
WEIDEMAN, R J (6933) HQMC to MCAS El Toro  
WOLFE, H (3049) MCB CamPen to 3dMADiv

AGEE, H (3071) 2dMAW to 1stMAW  
ALFORD, W M (0369) 3dMAW to  
MCRD PI  
ANDERSON, J R (3537) 1stMarDiv to  
6thTrkCo  
ANTHONY, E W (3371) MCB CamLej to  
1stMarBrig  
AQINUO, W U (3071) 1stMAW to  
MCAS El Toro

ASHCRAFT, D K (1811) HQMC to ist-  
MarDiv  
AUSTIN, R C (1419) 9th MCRDR to  
MCSC Barstow  
AVERY, R E (0369) MCS Quant to  
5thRMCB  
BARKS, H J (3049) 3dMarDiv to 7th-  
105mmHwBtry  
BATEMAN, R D (2336) ForTrps FMFlant  
to MCAS Boufourt  
BAYLES, C E (3049) MCSC Albany to  
IstMarBrig  
BEELER, A F (0071) MCSC CherPt to  
IstMarBrig  
BEITEY, E C (0141) MARTD NAS  
Seattle to 1stMarDiv  
BELLONE, S P (3516) 2dMAW to 3d-  
MarDiv  
BERRY, W H (1341) ForTrps FMFlant  
to 7thEngCo  
BLACKETT, R H (0369) MCRD SD to  
1stMarDiv  
BOSSÉ, W H (3371) 1stMarDiv to MCSC  
Barstow  
BOYKIN JR, S F (3049) MCRD SD to  
1stMarDiv  
BRACAMONTE, A A (2539) MD 1stS  
Princeton to IstMarDiv  
BRAQUET, P E (7113) 2dMAW to  
IstMarDiv  
BROWER, D Z (3371) MCRD PI to  
3dMarDiv  
BUKNAS, B (0021) NavMis Haiti to  
1stMarDiv  
BYRD, E A (3371) 1stMarDiv to MCSC  
Barstow  
BYRNS, P E (3311) 3dMarDiv to MCB  
CamPen  
CABLER, H C (1381) 1stMarDiv to  
MCB CamPen FFT  
CAMP, A E (2336) 3dMarDiv to MCB  
CamPen  
CHAYERS, W W (3311) MCRD SD to  
MCB CamPen  
CHEETHAM, W A (3071) 3dMarDiv to  
1stMarDiv  
CIOLA, F E (3049) MCB CamLeJ to  
3dMarDiv  
CLITES JR, W E (1461) HQMC to MB  
NAS Fran  
COLMAN, "J" "W" (1391) OIC Off-  
Emb Sec SfrNAS to IstMarBrig  
COOPER, D F (3516) 2dMarDiv to HQ-  
1stMarDiv FFT  
CORBIN, C D (1381) MCRD PI to MCB  
CamPen  
COURNEY, A W (0369) NAS Glen to  
2dMAW  
COWDY, H (5593) FMFPac to MCRD  
SD  
CROMBACH C B (1331) MCB 29 Palms  
to HQMC FFT  
CUNNINGHAM, J C (3371) 3dMarDiv to  
MCS Quant  
CURRIER, E J (0141) 2dMarDiv to MB  
Lakehurst  
DAVIS JR, (3049) FMFlant to 3dMarDiv  
Lafayette  
DAVIDSON, R G (1371) 3dMarDiv to  
3dMarDiv CamLeJ  
DAVIS, M J (3371) MCSC Barstow to  
MCRD SD  
DELOTTINVILLE SR, G T (3071) 3d-  
MarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
DES JARDINS, R W (6413) 2dMAW to  
MARTD Olathe  
DIEFENBACK, C A (3051) 2dMAW to  
1stMarDiv  
DISTLER, W L (1371) IstMarBrig to  
1stMarDiv  
DIXON, R D (3049) IstMarDiv to 9th-  
MarDiv  
DOUGLASS, O J (3049) MCSC Phila to  
3dMarDiv  
DRECHSEL, R (0369) MCB CamPen to  
3dMarDiv  
ELLNER, D C (3049) 2dMAW to 3d-  
MarDiv  
FARHATH, P W (0811) 2dMarDiv to  
3dMarDiv  
FARRAR, A T (3619) 2dMarDiv to 3d-  
MAW  
FIELDING, J M (1371) IstMarDiv to  
3dMarDiv CamPen FFT  
FILKO, J (3516) ForTrps to 3dMarDiv  
FLORES, J R (2111) MCB CamPen to  
MCB CamPen FFT  
FRIE, R T (0211) MCAS CherPt to  
Camp Butler  
CATRON, J W (0141) MCAS El Toro to  
IstMarBrig  
GATES D C (1169) MCRD PI to Ist-  
MarDiv  
GATTIS, R A (0369) HQMC to 2dMAW  
GEBERS, F H (3371) MCB CamLeJ to  
2dMarDiv  
GELLER, R J (0369) TSS Bon Homme  
Richard to 9th MCRDR  
GERNERT, W M (1371) MCB CamLeJ to  
MCB CamPen  
GIBSON, H D (3421) 3dMarDiv to MCB  
CamPen  
GIBSON, H R (3371) ForTrps FMFPac  
to 3dMarDiv  
GILL, E T (0141) MB Lakehurst to  
MCB CamLeJ  
GILLUM, A L (2049) MCSC Albany to  
3dMarDiv  
GILMAN, G W (6443) 2dMAW to Ist-  
MAW  
GOODMAN, C O (0369) MCAS Barstow  
to IstMAW  
GUINSKY, R J (6412) MARTD NAS  
Bklyn to 2dMAW  
GRADICK JR, J E (3049) MCSC Albany  
to ForTrps CamLeJ  
GRADICK JR, H R (3211) IstMarDiv to  
MCSC Barstow  
GREEN, W F (3049) 2dMAW to 3d-  
MarDiv  
GRIBBEN, R A (6461) MCAS CherPt to  
IstMAW  
GRIMES, T E (2336) ForTrps FMFlant  
to 3dMarDiv  
HACKETT, F (3049) HQMC to MB  
Norva

HALL, B  
Franklin  
HALL, A  
Santa A  
HALL, V  
Trps  
HARRING  
MCRD  
HARRIS  
MAD, M  
HEATH  
NAG K  
HERBER  
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HICK  
NAG  
HICKS, V  
HOFNER  
HUBBARD  
HUBBAR  
MB NA  
ISAAC,  
JACOBS  
IstMAW  
HOWARD  
3dM  
JOHNSON  
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JOHNST  
3dMarD  
JONES,  
3dM  
KASNER  
MCRD  
KELL,  
CompEn  
KESTER,  
MC  
LAMPMA  
to Fort  
LANHAM  
29 Pal  
LEE, C A  
LEONARD  
IstMar  
LICAR,  
2dM  
LOOPER,  
IstMAW  
LUSHER  
3dMarD  
LUIA, E  
LUSTER,  
LUTHER  
LYNENS  
RTC N  
MAYER,  
MC  
MCLEAN  
Trps C  
MESOYE  
2dM  
MILLER,  
USS B  
MORAN,  
Lan  
MCROY  
MCAS  
NEEL  
MarDiv  
NEESON,  
3dMarD  
NIXON,  
2dM  
OEHRRN  
to 3dM  
PAINTER  
MarDiv  
PAXSON  
to IstM  
PETERS  
MCRD  
QUICK  
Quant  
REED, J  
MarDiv  
to 2dM  
ROGERS  
RD SI  
ROGERS  
to HQ  
ROTELL  
to IstM  
ROTELL  
to MCR  
ROSS, V  
MarDiv  
ROWE,  
MCRD  
ROWE,  
MarDiv  
RUMBLE  
MCAS  
RUMBLE  
MCRD  
RUPI  
SCUON  
GLakes  
SEGICH  
CamPe  
SEGICH  
CorCid  
SHINN,  
Barstot  
SEIGER  
MCB  
SILER,  
Butler  
SMITH,  
Div  
SMITH,  
Trps C  
SMITH,  
MarDiv  
SPERLA  
MarDiv  
STEIGER  
to 3dM  
STEIGE  
to MC

HALL, B C (0369) MCB CamLej to USS Franklin D Roosevelt  
HALL, J N (3071) 1stMAW to MCAF Santa Ana  
HALL, V W (3371) MCS Quant to ForTrps CamLej  
HARRINGTON, E (3371) AirFMFPac to MCRD SD  
HARRIS JR, N F (3041) MAG-26 to MAD Mfs  
HEATHERLY, J M (3516) MarCorComp NAG Korea to MCAF New River  
HERBERT, A J (0141) MB NOTS China Lake to MB NS SD  
HICKEY, E M (6621) 1stMarBrig to NAS Olathe  
HICKS, W L (6443) 2dMAW to 1stMAW  
HOHNERLEIN JR, M J (3049) MCSC Albany to 2dMarDiv  
HUBBARD, V L (4131) MCRD SD to MB NAS BarPt  
ISAAC, T P (0369) MCS Quant to 3dMarDiv  
JACOBS, T L (6442) MCAAS Yuma to 1stMAW  
HOWARD, B (0369) MCB CamLej to 3dMarDiv  
JOHNSON, R F (3421) 3dMarDiv to MarCorCidWetTraCen Bridgeport  
JOHNSTON, C G (0848) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
JOHNSTON JR, R G (3051) 2dSupCo to 3dMarDiv  
JONES, L W (1316) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
KASNER, J H (3371) MCB CamLej to MCRD PI  
KELLY, D V (0111) HQMC to MCB CamPen  
KACPER, C R (4312) 3dMAW to HQ-MC  
LAMPAN, R A (3371) MB NAS CorpC to ForTrps 29 Palms  
LANHAM, E A (3311) 2dMAW to MCB 29 Palms  
LEE, C E (0369) MCS Quant to 3dMarDiv  
LEONARD, A J (1381) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
LICALZI, E N (3049) MCSC Albany to ForTrps CamLej  
LOOPER, W M (6613) MAD Mfs to 1stMAW  
LUCY, S H (0848) ForTrps FMFPac to 3dMarDiv  
LUISE, E M (6461) MAG-32 to 1stMAW  
LUSTER, F W (1381) 8thEngCo to 2dMarDiv  
LYKENS JR, W F (6441) MARTO MAR-RTC NAS Dai to MCAS El Toro  
MAYER, K C (6441) 2dMAW to 1stMAW  
MCLEAN, D D (1833) HQMC to ForTrps CamLej  
MESOVEDZ, H A (0811) 1stMarDiv to 12th MCRD  
MILLER, A L (0369) MCRD SD to USS Ron Homme Richard  
MORAN, W H (0141) HQMC to FMFLant  
MULROY, R R (4029) MCAS CherPt to MCAS Albany  
NEEL, H D (3051) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
NELSON, E (1169) MCB CamLej to 3dMarDiv  
NIXON, H J (3049) MCSC Albany to 2dMarDiv  
OEHRRING, F L (3051) MCSC Albany to 3dMarDiv  
PAINTER, S Z (3049) MCSA Phila to 3dMarDiv  
PAXSON, F A (2529) 1st155mmGunBtry to 1stMarDiv  
PETERSON, B J (3371) 1stMarDiv to MCRD SD  
QUICK, J (2111) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant  
REED, J M (7011) 2dMAW to 1stMAW  
ROBINSON, T H (3361) MCB CamLej to 2dMAW  
ROGERS, L D (2511) 2dMarDiv to MCRD SD  
ROGERS, W A (3537) ForTrps FMFLant to HQMC  
ROELAND, R P (2530) MCSC Barstow to 1stMarDiv  
ROSENBERG, J D (1349) 4th MCRD to MCSC Barstow  
ROSS, W G (2311) MCS Quant to 3dMarDiv  
ROUSE, A H (3121) 3dMarDiv to 3dMAW  
ROWE, O E (3371) ForTrps FMFLant to MCRD PI  
ROWLES, F W (3051) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
RUMBLEY, W E (3311) 1stMarDiv to MCAS El Toro  
RUSSELL, W A (3371) 1stMarDiv to MCRD SD  
RUSSO, H A (3361) CamLej to MCRD PI  
SCHUON, W "W" (1341) MB NTC Lakes to ForTrps CamLej  
SEGICH, R T (0369) MCRD PI to MCB CamPen  
SHARP, J L (3371) 3dMarDiv to MarCorCidWetTraCen Bridgeport  
SHINN, F D (3211) 1stMarDiv to MCSC Barstow  
SIEMASKO, P R (0141) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamPen  
SILER, J E (0369) 1stMarDiv to Camp Butler  
SMITH, E S (0369) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
SMITH, H F (3051) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej  
SMITH, J R (3371) MCB CamLej to 3dMarDiv  
SPERLAZZA, T (0141) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
STANBRO, W J (1316) ForTrps FMFPac to 3dMarDiv  
STEIGERWALD, R S (0369) USS Macon to MCRD PI

STEPHENS, L H (3371) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
SUDKIN, E M (1391) ForTrps FMFLant to 1stMAW  
TAYLOR, J W (3516) 3dMAW to 3d105mmHowBtry  
THOMA, L J (0848) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamPen  
THOMAS, R H (0369) MCB CamPen to Camp Smith  
TIDWELL, J F (7113) MB NNSYD Portsmouth to MAG-26  
TISDALE, L G (2511) 8th MCRD to MCRD SD  
TOLIN, L L (4631) MCB CamPen to MD USS Princeton  
TUCKER, H A (0369) MCB CamPen to MB NAS Miramar  
TURK JR, J (0141) ForTrps FMFPac to 1st ANGELICO  
VERESPEJ, G B (3049) MCB CamPen to 4th105mmHowBtry  
VIERA, R D (3131) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
VIT, J L (3071) 2dMAW to 1stMAW  
WAKEFIELD, R A (2561) MCAAS Yuma to 1stMarDiv  
WALKER, V K (0369) MCB CamPen to MB Pearl  
WALLACE, R H (0141) HQMC to MAG-26  
WEISS, A G (1539) MCS Quant to 3dMarDiv  
WILKERSON, R O (3371) FMFLant to 5th MCRD  
WILKINS, A (3371) MCB CamLej to 2dMAW  
WILLIAMS, R F (3371) MCAS CherPt to 3dMarDiv  
WILLIAMS, J (3371) MCS Quant to 3dMarDiv  
WILLINGHAM, D (3049) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
YOUM, E V (1371) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamPen

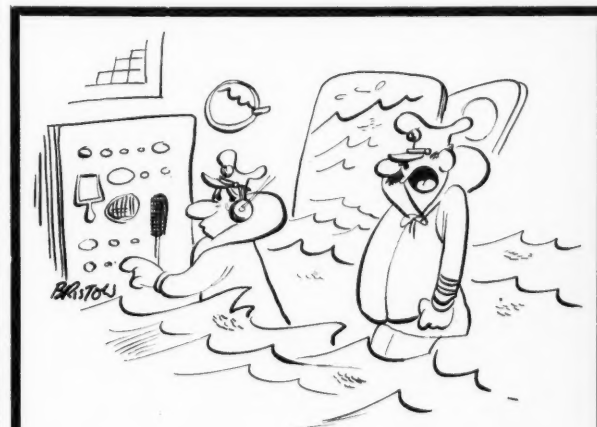
## E5

ADAMS, A L (3537) 8th MCRD to ForTrps 29 Palms  
ADKINS, C (3371) 1stMarDiv to MCSC Barstow  
AJAS, A P (1169) MB Portsmouth to 2dMAW  
ANGLIS, L C (1345) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
AUSMUS, R A (2533) ForTrps to MCRD SD  
BARNES, H (3516) 2dMAW to MCSC Albany  
BARNES JR, S D (3041) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej  
BAUER, L F (2731) GLakes to ForTrps 29 Palms  
BEKO, K R (3311) 1stMarDiv to MCAS El Toro  
BELL, J L (0369) MCRD PI to MB 1stNavDist Rodman  
BLASSINGAME, J C (3211) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
BOGART, L J (3121) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv  
BOWERS, C A (6511) MAD Jax to 3dMAW  
BOYNTON, J D (0121) MCS Quant to MCB CamPen  
BRANCH, N E (3051) MB FleActy Yokosuka to MCRD PI  
BRELAND, C L (3061) MCRD PI to 3dMarDiv  
BREWER, D (2639) 4th MCRD to ForTrps FMFLant  
BREWER, R M (6631) MAD Jax to MAG-32  
BURGER, L L (0141) MB NS Sfran to 1stMarDiv  
BURTON, L F (2531) 9th MCRD to MCRD SD  
CAMERON, C A (0141) 4th MCRD to 2dMAW  
CAMERON, P C (1341) 3dMAW to 1stMarDiv  
CAMPBELL, C E (1533) 3dMarDiv to MCSC Barstow  
CARPER, A T (1841) MCRD SD to MCB CamPen  
CARTER, D L (3371) MCB CamLej to 3dMarDiv  
CHAPMAN, L E (2311) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
COOPS, D L (6442) MCS Quant to 1stMAW  
COREY, D A (6441) MAG-32 to 1stMAW  
COTTERMAN, T C (3371) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
COUSLER, W A (3421) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej  
CUNNINGHAM, J E (6511) MAD Jax to MCAAS Yuma  
CUNNINGHAM JR, J P (2171) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
CUYNO, V H (3041) MCB CamPen to MAD Pmugu  
DEUBNER, D L (6413) MCAS El Toro to 1stMAW  
DIPLITO, F R (1345) MCSC Albany to 1stMarBrig  
DISTEFANO, C J (1391) 1stMAW to ForTrps CamLej  
DOOLEY JR, W M (3311) 3dMarDiv to MCRD SD  
DUNCAN, R E (4631) MD USS Princeton to 3dMAW  
DUNN, L A (1345) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
ELLIS, H (3613) MCB CamLej to 1stMAW  
ELLIS, R T (3049) MAG-26 to MCSC Albany  
ESMOND, R D (0141) MAD NATTC Jax to 3dMarDiv  
ESPINOZA, J M (2131) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamPen  
EVANS III, H E (2336) 3dMarDiv to MCB 29 Palms

FANT, C H (0141) MCRD PI to 2dMarDiv  
FEHR, K A (3087) 4th MCRD to 2dMarDiv  
FERREE, K W (6621) MB Sfran to 1stMAW  
FORSYTHE, A L (6413) 2dMAW to 1stMAW  
FISCHER, R C (4029) FMFPac to MCB CamLej  
FURRUE, P M (3371) 3dMarDiv to 1stMAW  
GALE, R L (5546) MCB 29 Palms to 3dMarDiv  
GANGI, C J (1169) FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
GANO, G (3371) MCB CamLej to 3dMarDiv  
GARNER, J W (6511) MAD Jax to 1stMAW  
GARRETT, C D (6481) MCB CamLej to MAG-26  
GEARHART, C O (0171) Sfran to Camp Smith  
GILBERT, L K (0369) 2dMarDiv to MB S & J  
GLAMUZINA, S M (2111) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT  
GODDARD, S L (1811) 9th MCRD to 3dMarDiv

GUY, O S (0369) 1st MCRD to 2dMarDiv  
CONROY, R B (3371) 3dMarDiv to MCRD PI  
GORRIE JR, J M (3041) FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
GRAHAM, MCB CamPen  
GRANT, W C (1391) 1stMarBrig to ForTrps CamLej  
GREEN, R H (1345) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
GREENE JR, E W (0161) MCS Quant to 1stMarBrig  
GROSS, P J (3061) 3dMarDiv to 2dMAW  
HALL, J R (0369) MCB CamPen to 1stMAW  
HAMBURG, H F (1341) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv  
HART, M J (1141) FMFLant to ForTrps CamLej  
HARVEY JR, E R (3421) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv  
HASSELL, C (1371) 2dMAW to MCB CamPen  
HASTINGS JR, R T (6413) MCAS El Toro to 1stMAW  
HERBERT, D G (3371) MCRD SD to 3dMarDiv  
HIGHAM, C L (1841) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamPen

TURN PAGE



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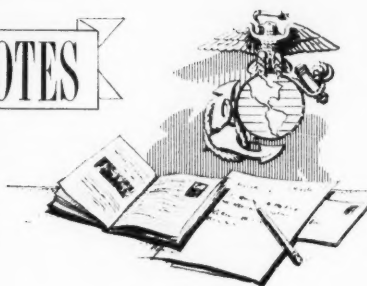
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## TRANSFERS (cont.)

HILL, A H (0369) 9th MCRRD to IstMAW  
HILL JR, H R (3371) MCS Quant to ForTrps CamLej  
HINDBAUGH, J P (3516) IstMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT  
HOKANSON, J A (2336) MCB 29 Palms to IstMAW  
HOWARD, R D (3041) 2dMAW to MB NB NorVa  
HOYT, R F (3311) 3dMarDiv to MCSC Barstow  
HUFF, W N (3361) MCB CamLej to IstMarBrig  
HUFFMAN, L J (3071) MCS Quant to 3dMarDiv  
HUFFMAN, S S (3051) MCB CamLej to Camp Butler  
JACKSON JR, F (3613) FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
JACKSON, J O (3051) MCSC Barstow to 3dMarDiv  
JOHNSON, P F (1391) IstMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT  
JONES, R V (3011) MCB CamPen to 3dMarDiv  
JULIAN, F A (1345) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
KALKER, H C (6443) 2dMAW to IstMAW  
KATZ, W A (0141) 5thTnCo to ForTrps CamLej  
KENYON, A C (3041) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
KING, D F (3061) MCS Quant to IstMAW  
KIRKPATRICK, W S (0369) NAS Jax to 9th MCRRD  
KIRKWOOD, R E (3371) MCB CamLej to MAG-32  
KNIGHT, D W (0369) MCB CamLej to MB Pearl  
KORNEGAY, E W (0141) IstServBn to 2dMarDiv  
KREAKIE, D B (3041) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
KRECHNYAK, J A (3041) MCB CamPen to 3dMarDiv  
LA BOUVE, R J (3516) IstMarDiv to MCB CamPen  
LALLY, J E (1371) ForTrps FMFPac to IstMAW  
LARSEN, G "W" (0141) MCB CamPen to 3dSupCo  
LEIDEL JR, F (4029) MCB CamPen to Camp Smith  
LEM, W G (3261) MAG-26 to IstMAW  
LEWIS, W E (0369) MCS Quant to MB Pearl  
LINDSAY, B H (0369) 9th MCRRD to IstMarDiv  
LORD, E W (3421) MCSC Albany to 3dMarDiv  
MACJEWSKI, E L (1391) 3dMAW to 3dMarDiv  
MACLAUGHLIN, J V (6511) MAG-32 to MAD Jax  
MAGGART, W M (0369) 9th MCRRD to IstMarDiv  
MALEAR, O (3371) MCB CamLej to 2dMAW  
MANCHESTER, R O (6441) 2dMAW to IstMAW  
MAPPIN, E O (1371) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
MARQUARDT JR, E (1121) FMFPac to IstMarDiv  
MCBRIDE, H W (1316) IstMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
MCDANIEL, J E (6442) MAG-32 to IstMAW  
MERLA, J H (3371) MCRD SD to 3dMarDiv  
METZ, J C (3011) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej  
MATHENA, H R (3516) IstMarDiv to MCB CamPen  
MILBURN, C R (6413) MCAS Beaufort to IstMAW  
MILLER JR, H R (3311) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej  
MITCHELL, R L (3516) 7th105mmHowBn to 3dMarDiv  
MORROW, H E (0369) 2dMarDiv to IstMarDiv  
MULCAHY, J D (3371) 3dMarDiv to MCRD SD  
MURPHY, F T (0369) 2dMarDiv to IstMAW  
MURRAY, J (3371) MCRD SD to 3dMarDiv  
NEARY, R M (3041) MB NB NorVa to ForTrps CamLej  
NELSON, J C (3371) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant  
NORTON, T L (0141) 4th MCRRD to ForTrps CamLej  
OLESON, H B (0141) LFTUPac to MCRD PI  
OVERMAN, T J (3516) IstMarDiv to MCB CamPen  
PAUL, N E (0369) USS Franklin D Roosevelt to MCS Quant  
PARKER, B J (3049) MCSC Albany to 2dMarDiv  
PATRICK, I E (6511) MCAS Beaufort to MAD Jax  
PEARSON, J R (3051) IstMAW to MCB CamLej  
PELLETIER, A D (0369) Ist MCRRD to IstMarDiv  
PERDUE JR, J (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCS Quant  
PETERSON, A D (0141) MCRD PI to MAD NATTC Jax  
PHILLIPS, J (3516) IstMarDiv to MCB CamPen  
PINE, G R (3049) 3dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro

POPLAWSKI, S J (1411) Ist MCRRD to MCS Quant  
PRUITT, R C (3371) MB WashDC to 3dMarDiv  
PUGH, H (3516) IstMarDiv to MCB CamPen  
QUAN, R J (1833) MB NavFor Marianas Guam to IstMarDiv  
RACKI, M (3371) ForTrps FMFPac to 3dMarDiv  
RANDOLPH, B L (3371) 3dMarDiv to MB NAS CorpC  
RANDOLPH, C E (6461) 3dMAW to IstMAW  
REED, W E (3031) MCAAS Yuma to IstMarBrig  
REAGAN, P A (2539) 2dMarDiv to 3dCommCo  
REINKE, E P (2511) MCRD SD to 3dMarDiv  
REISWIG, G S (3041) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
RICHARD, C A (1391) IstMarDiv to MCB CamPen  
RICHARDS, J A (3071) 3dMAW to IstMAW  
RICKETTS, H L (6641) MCAS CherPt to MARTC Weymouth  
RICKLEFS JR, H A (3361) MCB CamLej to MCRD PI  
ROBERTS, A G (3361) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
ROY, G (3371) 3dMarDiv to MAD Mfr  
ROYSON, G L (1316) ForTrps FMFLant to MCB CamPen  
ROYAL, A T (3049) FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
RUTTER, L H (3371) 3dMarDiv to MCRD PI  
SADLIN, C E (3371) MCRD SD to 3dMarDiv  
SCHNELLE, L G (0141) 2dMarDiv to 8thEngCo  
SCHWETZKE, W O (1316) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv  
SHOOK, G M (3371) 3dMarDiv to MCRD PI  
SHULTS, E R (0369) MB NavActy Naples to LFTULant  
SHANNON, W A (3041) IstMarBrig to LFTUPac  
SHARPE, J L (1391) IstMAW to ForTrps CamLej  
SHELTON, T L (1121) MCS Quant to Camp Smith  
SIBLEY, G L (3371) ForTrps FMFLant to MCRD PI  
SIEG, V M (3041) MCSC Albany to MCRD PI  
SKONBERG, R D (2741) ForTrps FMFLant to MCRD SD  
SLOAN, J T (3051) Camp Butler to MAG-26  
SMITH, A E (3049) MCRD PI to 3dMarDiv  
SMITH, C R (2731) MB NTC GLakes to ForTrps 29 Palms  
SMITH, J W (1841) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
SMITH, R (0369) MCRD PI to MCB CamLej  
STAMPER, W H (3041) MCSC Albany to 3dMarDiv  
TIMM, K L (1841) IstMarDiv to MCB CamPen  
STERNBERG JR, J C (4312) 2dMarDiv to 5th MCRRD  
STEWART, E E (2311) MCB CamLej to 3dMarDiv  
STRICKRODT, J N (3371) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms  
STRICKLIN, O (0369) MCAS El Toro to IstMarDiv  
SUTTON, G F L (1371) 5th MCRRD to 3dMarDiv  
SWEENEY, C A (1391) IstMarDiv to IstMAW  
TEBBE, L C (3516) ForTrps FMFLant to MCSC Albany  
TEMPSKE JR, P T (0849) MCRD PI to IstMarBrig  
TEZLA, A (0141) 4th MCRRD to ForTrps CamLej  
THIRY, M (1121) 2dMAW to IstMAW  
TINNEY, J C (0369) USS Keatsate to MCAS El Toro  
TRENARY, W F (3071) MCAF Santa Ana to IstMAW  
TRUBY, D P (3121) MAG-26 to IstMAW  
TURZANSKI, R J (3041) MCS Quant to 3dMarDiv  
TYLER, J E (0141) NAS Glen to IstMarDiv  
VEES, A T (0141) 2dMAW to 85thRIICo  
VILKINOFISKY, R S (1191) IstMarDiv to MCB CamPen  
WALTER, L A (3dMAW to IstMAW  
WALTON, E F (0141) Ist MCRRD to ForTrps CamLej  
WARD, W D (3516) ForTrp FMFLant to 3dMarDiv  
WATSON, J L (3311) MCB CamLej to MB 8 & I  
WAYNE, O (3361) MCB CamPen to MCSC Barstow  
WILLIAMS, C (3371) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej  
WILSON, J D (1861) MCSC Albany to 3dMarDiv  
WIMBERLY, T D (3371) MCS Quant to IstMarBrig  
WINN, J C (2533) MD USS Princeton to MCRD SD  
WITFOTH, D D (3041) 3dMarDiv to 2dMAW  
WITTEN, C (3421) MCAS El Toro to MB Sfran  
WOLF, R F (3516) IstMarDiv to MCB CamPen  
WRIGHT, J B (3371) MCRD SD to IstMarDiv  
WYKLE, M M (2131). MCSC Albany to 3dMarDiv  
YAKOW, J W (3516) 2dMarDiv to Camp Butler



## MOTOR TRANSPORT—OF 35

Motor transport Marines can get rolling on the road to proficiency and promotion in their MOSs with any or all of five MCI courses which are specifically designed for OF 35.

As an aid to training officers or other appointed troop counselors, the following information is offered as a reference for choosing courses for Marines in this occupational field. Commanding officers can augment their training programs with these courses by encouraging individual or group enrollments within their commands.

**AUTOMOTIVE BODY AND FENDER REPAIR AND PAINTING, 35.2.** A basic course in automotive collision repair work for Marines entering or presently assigned a 3513 MOS. Nine lessons and 51 study hours are required.

**MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR, 35.3,** will prepare Marines with a 3531 MOS for advancement in grades E1 through E5. Subject matter includes the handling of motor vehicles under all conditions with emphasis on combat. This course has five lessons and requires 11 study hours.

**AUTOMOTIVE AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT MECHANIC, 35.4,** presents the fundamentals of automotive construction, plus the repair and maintenance of internal combustion engines. Ten lessons and 30 study hours are required.

**MOTOR TRANSPORT MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT, 35.6,** contains instruction on motor transport unit organization and supply procedures, inspections and common forms, shop supervision and troubleshooting, lubrication and shop safety practices. Six lessons requiring 19 study hours are necessary to complete this course.

There are now 12 courses open in the present MCI curriculum for

### OF-25, Operational Communications.

Courses vary from basic wire, radio, visual and radio relay communications to those covering the tactical employment of radio and communications in the modern amphibious operation.

Marines in occupational fields other

than OF-25 may also enroll in these 12 courses. They should be of particular interest to Marines whose duties require a working knowledge of Operational Communications.

Officers and NCOs who may well benefit from these courses are radio communicators in air wings, forward observers, naval gunfire personnel, tactical air control party members, infantry unit leaders, reconnaissance men and a great many others.

### 25.1—BASIC WIRE COMMUNICATIONS.

Improves the all-around communications knowledge of enlisted personnel with a 2511 MOS. Gives instruction on field wire equipment, ties and splices, pole climbing, field wire installation and maintenance, switchboards and switchboard procedures, wire systems, orders and reports and waterproofing wire equipment. Seven lessons; 15 study hours.

### 25.3—BASIC RADIO AND VISUAL COMMUNICATION PROCEDURES.

Makes the radio operator more proficient in the procedural requirements of his MOS. Suitable as a basic course for Marines who are training for MOS 2531 or 2533. Also serves as a refresher course for more experienced personnel in the operational communication field. Five lessons; 25 study hours.

### 25.4—STAFF FUNCTIONS, COMBAT ORDERS, AND COMMUNICATION PLANS AND ORDERS.

Qualifies the student to prepare portions of plans and orders applicable to the operational communication field; of value to Marines who are, or who may become, communication chiefs. For sergeants and above in OF-25, to enable them to learn to recognize and interpret certain types of combat orders and to become familiar with the organization and functions of the Marine Corps staff. Four lessons; 13 study hours.

### 25.5—COMMUNICATIONS IN THE AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION.

Increases appreciation of the important role communications play in an amphibious operation. For sergeants and above to become familiar with the communication methods and techniques peculiar to the amphibious operation. **PREREQUISITE:** Staff NCO in OF-25. Nine lessons; 25 study hours.

## 25.7 — TACTICAL WIRE/RADIO RELAY SYSTEMS.

For MOS 2511. Gives instruction in the organizational structure, communication requirements and tactical employment of field wire, teletype and radio relay installations from infantry battalion to Force levels of command. Also teaches waterproofing of communication equipment. **PREREQUISITE:** Staff sergeants and above, or completion of MCI's Basic Wire Communications. Six lessons; 16 study hours.

## 25.8—BASIC MESSAGE CENTER MAN.

Valuable to Marines with a 2543 or a 2541 MOS. Presents instruction on the rules and regulations governing message center operation, message preparation and processing, security, the various means of communication available for message transmittal and many other aspects of message center operation. Enables the message center man to efficiently perform his duties in message centers of the various echelons. Seven lessons; 25 study hours.

## 25.9 — TACTICAL RADIO SYSTEMS.

Prepared primarily to increase the proficiency of the radio chief, MOS 2539, and to assist personnel in MOS 2531 or 2533 to qualify for MOS 2539. Familiarizes Marines with the amounts of personnel and equipment, the employment of radio communications and the missions and capabilities of units employed in a Force-sized ground operation. Six lessons; 23 study hours.

### 25.11—TELETYPE OPERATOR.

Assists Marines in MOS 2541 and MOS 2543 to increase their proficiency in transmitting and receiving messages with field and fixed station teletypewriter sets and associated electronics equipment. Eight lessons; 27 study hours.

## 25.12 — FIELD RADIO EQUIPMENT I.

The first of two courses designed to assist the radio-telegraph operator, MOS 2533, in increasing his proficiency in setting up and operating field radio equipment. It can serve as an advanced course for the field radio operator, MOS 2531, or as a refresher course for Marines holding MOS 2529 or 2539. Eight lessons; 39 study hours.

## 25.13 — COMMUNICATION CENTER INSTALLATION AND MANAGEMENT.

For sergeants and above with MOSs 2541 and 2543. Gives instruction on the planning, installation and operation of communication centers for all field echelons. Six lessons; 18 study hours.

## 25.14 — RADIO RELAY FUNDAMENTALS AND OPERATIONS.

Provides instruction on siting, installation, operation, basic theory and on operator's maintenance of radio relay equipment currently in use by the Marine Corps. Primarily for Marines in MOS 2532; also provides an operational review for technicians who have converted to MOS 2761. Eight lessons; 28 study hours.



*June Blair*

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# BULLETIN BOARD

Compiled by MSgt Francis J. Kulluson

BULLETIN BOARD is *Leatherneck's* interpretation of information released by Headquarters Marine Corps and other sources. Items on these pages are not to be considered official.

## Enlisted Insurance Group Announces \$45 Christmas Dividend

The Armed Forces Enlisted Personnel Benefit Association declared a \$45 Christmas dividend at its annual meeting recently. The association also announced a 40 percent increase in membership during its most recent fiscal year of operation.

The major benefit offered through this non-profit organization is the low-cost group life insurance plan. Each member is covered by a \$10,000 life insurance policy for death from any cause anywhere in the world.

Annual Christmas refunds have reduced the actual cost of the insurance every year since organization. The refund of \$45 per member reduces the basic net cost in the year just ended to only \$5.25 per month for all ages for the \$10,000 coverage. Each policy is under-written and guaranteed by one of the oldest and largest life insurance

companies in the United States.

All enlisted personnel on active duty for a period greater than six months are eligible to join. Applications, descriptive booklets and the 1960 annual report are now available by writing to the AFEPA, Warner Building, Washington 4, D. C.

Previously the insurance remained in effect only while the member was on active duty, but now members may carry their insurance into retirement, and until age 65, provided no disability exists at the time of retirement.

Thoroughly reviewed and examined by the Defense Department, the Association has approval to enroll members throughout the Armed Forces. Allotments are authorized for payment of monthly contributions.

## Tour For Marines With Far East Combat Units Cut To 13 Months

The Secretary of Defense has approved the request of the Commandant of the Marine Corps to reduce the overseas tour of Marines serving with the Fleet Marine Forces in the Far East from 15 to 13 months.

The new tour applies to all Marines who departed for these overseas units after July 1, 1960.

Marines who left the United States prior to July

1, 1960 normally will be governed by the old tour policy. However, under present plans, those who arrived on station for Fleet Marine Force units as late as June or July, 1960, may expect to return to the United States no later than August, 1961.

The major units affected by the new policy are the First Marine Aircraft Wing in Japan and the Third Division on Okinawa.

## Eligibility of Marine Corps Personnel to Compete For Appointment To Cadetship In The United States Coast Guard

The annual nationwide competitive examination for appointments to cadetship in the United States Coast Guard will be conducted on February 20 and 21, 1961.

Coast Guard cadets attend the United States Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn. The academy is a fully accredited educational institution operating under scholastic and military standards similar to those of the U. S. Naval, the U. S. Military and U. S. Air Force Academies and is intended for professional training of young men who are candidates for commissions and careers in the Coast Guard. Successful completion of the four-year

course leads to a commission in the Regular Coast Guard and a bachelor of science degree.

Appointments to cadetship are based on the standing of a candidate on the eligibility list of those who successfully pass the examination in all subjects. These appointments are tendered in the order of relative standing and only those candidates standing highest on the list are assured of appointment. The number of appointments is determined solely by the needs of the service.

The standing of a candidate is determined by averaging his grades in mathematics, English, science aptitude and aptitude tests together with

his adaptability grade. The adaptability grade is assigned by the selection board on the basis of the personal interview report, the applicant's educational and leadership background and the records submitted with his application.

**Eligibility Requirements:** To qualify for nomination, each candidate must meet the following basic requirements:

- (a) Must have reached his 17th birthday but not have reached his 22d birthday on 1 July 1961.
- (b) Be a graduate of an accredited high school.
- (c) Be unmarried and have never been married.
- (d) Have the following credits, either in high school or college, (each credit represents one year's work):  
 Algebra . . . . . 2    English . . . . . 3  
 Plane Geometry . 1    Optional Credits . 9
- (e) Be at least 5'4" and not more than 6'6" in height, with vision of 20/30 correctible to 20/20 in each eye and otherwise in excellent condition.

### Marine Corps To Add Six Battalion Landing Teams

General David M. Shoup, Commandant of the Marine Corps, recently stated that his previously announced plan to reestablish six battalion landing teams which were reduced to cadre status in 1959 as a result of manpower limitations, was progressing according to schedule.

Five of the battalion teams (BLTs) will be reestablished between now and June 30, 1961—one in the Third Marine Division on Okinawa, one in the 1st Marine Brigade in Hawaii, two in the First Marine Division at Camp Pendleton, Calif., and one in the Second Marine Division at Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Meanwhile, a special "stand-by" infantry battalion composed of Marines stationed at Quantico, Va., and the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., was formed on September 1, 1960, for deployment with the Second Marine Division in event of emergency.

The emergency battalion will be prepared to move out as an organic unit of the Second Division on eight days' notice. Marines manning the battalion will continue to carry out their regular duties at Quantico and in Washington. Most are now serving in training billets. The remainder are performing administrative, security, ceremonial and similar support-type duties.

Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, will provide the headquarters and three rifle companies for the stand-by battalion. The Marine Barracks, 8th and Eye Streets, S. E., will contribute one rifle company.

The Marine Corps' manpower ceiling is the same now as it was in 1959—175,000. Reestablishment of the battalions was made possible, General Shoup said, by a reduction in the number of Marines as-

Descriptive booklets concerning the Academy, and containing complete information on requirements, will be forwarded upon individual requests made to the Commandant (PTP-2), U. S. Coast Guard, 1300 E. Street, N. W., Washington 25, D. C. Applications are to be submitted on the forms provided in the booklet, addressed to the Commandant (PTP-2), U. S. Coast Guard, 1300 E. Street, N. W., Washington 25, D. C. and forwarded via official channels. Upon completion and submission of applications and supporting papers, applicants will be notified through their commanding officers of their acceptance or rejection as candidates for appointment. Completed applications must be postmarked not later than 10 January 1961. Because of the time element involved, candidates stationed outside the continental United States are urged to submit applications not later than 15 December 1960, in order to ensure clearance of all necessary papers prior to the examination date.

No waiver of any requirement will be granted. Commanding officers are authorized to grant requests for leave to take the examination when the leave required is not in excess of the applicant's leave entitlement.

signed to the Corps' training base, supporting establishment, security forces and Fleet Marine Force support units. Lower personnel turnover resulting from the four-year enlistment program, was cited as another reason.

In announcing plans for reestablishment, General Shoup reiterated his position outlined earlier this year before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee regarding the strength of the Marine Corps. "With 175,000 Marines, we can carry out all our assigned missions except that of mobilization in the event of general war," said the Commandant. "But a strength of 200,000 would be mandatory to accomplish the mobilization, training and support so necessary in the event of such a war."

A Marine Corps infantry battalion at full strength numbers about 1125 officer and enlisted Marines and is organized into a Headquarters and Service Company and four rifle companies. A battalion landing team, which includes an infantry battalion plus reinforcing units, usually consists of about 1350 Marines.

Reinforcing units for the special emergency battalion were also formed in the Second Division at Camp Lejeune, thus providing a full BLT combat capability on a maximum of eight days' notice.

Reestablishment of the six BLTs will give the Fleet Marine Forces a full complement of 27 infantry battalions together with their reinforcing elements. Marine divisions are organized into three infantry regiments of three battalions each, an artillery regiment and seven separate supporting battalions.

END

## GOOD-WILL TUTOR

[continued from page 39]

but when they heard the band playing their own folk music, and saw Dave doing their own dances, more expertly than they had ever seen them done, they joined in with gusto and the affair turned into a gala evening. Norwegian dances were alternated with American dances and everyone joined in on polkas, reinlanders, rumbas and the bunny-hop. Partners changed frequently; guys and gals swapped bits of language and inexpensive keepsakes, and all the other things that guys and gals swap wherever they are.

In all three countries, Marines and Sailors went on the usual buying spree—souvenirs for friends at home. "The standard souvenir is all right," says Dave, "but it's too often manufactured as a souvenir. The best souvenirs are sometimes found in the department stores where they are sold as usable items to the people of that country."

In Sweden, Dave took a group of Marines and Sailors into the basement of one of these stores where they found, in the household department, counters of unfathomable objects whose use had



Photo by Dave Rosenberg

A conga line wound around the floor at a ship's dance in the Stockholm town hall. A Navy band furnished Swedish and American dance music

to be researched by the clerks themselves—as anywhere, good-looking young girls who spoke a charming half-English. Bizarre items, like metal pyramids for making ice cream cone-like pastry and unrecognizable eggbeaters made conversational-piece souvenirs not available at the novelty kiosks. And, cute clerks make better dates than hardened B-girls.

A scheduled stop at Helsinki, Finland, was canceled due to heavy ice

packs and adverse weather conditions, and the *Northampton* headed for home. At sea, Dave turned to developing and printing the photos he had taken; his happy memories of the cruise enhanced by the satisfaction that he had made the visit a treasured experience for 1500 Marines and Sailors who brought with them a new impression of the countries visited and who had left behind them a true image of America.

END

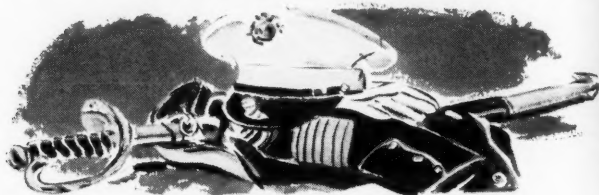
## GIZMO and 8-B-BALL

BACK TO NORMAL





# Once a Marine...



**E**ACH MONTH Leatherneck will publish the names of officer and enlisted personnel who are retired from the Marine Corps. Newsworthy items concerning retired personnel will also be published. Names of retired personnel are furnished by the Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, and are not to be considered as orders to retirement or transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

Compiled by LCpl Pete Schinkel



MSgt Samuel W. Smith, USMC (Retd), at 95, is believed to be the oldest living Marine. SgtMaj Francis Rauber, Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps, read a personal greeting from Gen David M. Shoup, Commandant of the Marine Corps, to

MSgt Smith on the 185th anniversary of the Marine Corps. Smith, now a resident of Edgewater, Md., enlisted in 1887 and retired in 1918. He served in the Spanish-American War and Boxer Rebellion. He is wearing the dress uniform of the early 1900s

Official USMC Photo

HOUSER,  
FEHAN,  
ROACH, F  
STRATTON  
BROUDY,  
BILLING,  
BRACKETT  
DORSEY,  
HAUTUN,  
HOLMES,  
MILES III,  
MORRIS,  
SKINNER,  
STEIN, So  
CALLAHAN  
BRUTSCH  
BLAND, C  
CLARK, H  
JAKOBSON  
SMITH, E

Place

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SANDERS  
ADAMS,  
BREECE,

Place

BUZHARD

DOLINSE

SORRELL

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BAKER,  
BOLKOW  
COYLE,  
LAND, C  
LORENZ,  
LOY, Mo  
O'FARRE  
RADMER

BARR, W  
BELL, Jo  
CAMPBE  
CASELLI  
CRISGO  
GILBERT  
LITTLE  
MALONE  
MANSO  
MAY, E  
MENTCH  
MONK,  
O'BUCH  
OWENS,  
WARNER

AUSTIN  
BATES,  
BETTS,  
BOWLES  
BRAUN,  
BRETTRA  
CHERRY  
DENNIS  
DENTON  
DIEMER  
DUVAL,  
FALSETT  
GIBBS,  
GOBER,  
GRAVES  
HARRIM  
JOHNSO  
JONES,  
KENNE  
KONYH  
LONG,  
LOGAN  
MOORE

# Placed on Retired List

HOUSER, Robert H.	Col
REHAN, Harvey A.	LtCol
ROACH, Richard E.	LtCol
STRATTON, Robert Y.	Maj
IBROUDY, Charles A.	Capt
BILLING, Mark W.	Capt
BRACKETT, William D.	Capt
DORSEY, Clarence M.	Capt
HAJTUN, Paul	Capt
HOLMES, Joel H.	Capt
MILES III, Calvin C.	Capt
MORRIS, Floyd L.	Capt
SKINNER, Ned S.	Capt
STEIN, Samuel W.	Capt
CALLAHAN, John G.	1stLt
BRUTSCHE, Frederick F.	CWO-3
BLAND, Charles L.	CWO-2
CLARK, Harry F.	CWO-2
JAKOBSON, Bert A.	CWO-2
SMITH, Emil W.	

# Placed on Temporary Disability Retired List

CRAWFORD, Frank S.	Maj
SANDERS, Leo W.	Maj
ADAMS, Birney A.	Capt
BREECE, Harold D.	Capt

# Placed on Regular Retired List (30 Years)

E9		
BUZHARDT, Boyd	225727	9999
E7		
DOLINSEK, Frank	229943	2331
E6		
SORRELL, Jesse D.	245784	1169

# Transferred to Fleet Marine Corps Reserve

E9		
BAKER, Joel V.	259894	9999
BOLKOW, George W.	307939	9999
COYLE, Strimple "C"	278516	9999
LAND, Chalmers K.	283467	9999
LORENZ, Henry J.	288868	9999
LOY, Marvin J. D.	299250	0811
O'FARRELL, Francis T.	296439	9999
RADMER, Elmer C.	305310	9999
E8		
BARR, William C.	283283	6481
BELL, Joseph E.	317252	0398
CAMPBELL, Ray	281924	0398
CASELLI, Theodore M.	251647	0398
CRISCOLA, Don A.	299556	0398
GILLENLINE JR, William L.	287448	0811
LITTLE JR, Albert A.	299594	3098
MALONEY, Martin F.	287690	0141
MANSOLF, Arthur J.	280393	3098
MAY, Earl "J"	265716	0398
MENTCH, Charles E.	325288	0398
MONK, Matthew D.	273489	0369
O'BUCH, Milton R.	385419	7041
OWENS, Edward C.	289990	3516
WARNER, Jack S.	294847	0398
E7		
AUSTIN JR, Charles E.	305774	0121
BATES, Denver P.	254725	3061
BETTS, Charles P.	305211	3049
BOWLES, Talmage H.	303355	3371
BRAUN, John N.	296537	2171
BRETTRAGER, Otto J.	305553	0241
CERRY, Fred A.	296799	0171
DENNIS JR, John H.	291037	3090
DENTON, Sam L.	300787	3371
DIEMERT, William A.	276707	6511
DUVAL, Durward M.	295124	0811
FALSETTI, Glicerio N.	288361	3049
GIBBS, William E.	298958	3421
GOBER, Grady "Y"	305749	3049
GRAVES, Robert "C"	299969	0811
HARRIMAN, Charles D.	293231	6481
JOHNSON, Roy V.	251941	0369
JONES, Carl E.	308386	2311
JONES, Clinton H.	230522	0369
KENNEDY, Leonard F.	220675	2311
KONYHA, Andrew F.	298496	3051
LONG SR, Guy M.	283718	0202
LOGAN, Emanuel A.	622227	7113
MOORE, Harold M.	291673	0369

RICHEY, Lewis H.	252837	3537
ROBERTS, Glen W.	300300	6631
STEPHENS, Fred E.	424172	2771
STROUT, Phillip F.	271108	1831
THOMAS, Jack	288234	2111
TOLDA, Albert	298658	6631
VACULIN, Jerry J.	299634	0369
WACHTER, Roy A.	300338	3421
WHITE, John M.	299171	3211
YOUNG, Howard L.	261475	6713

# E6

BARKER, Francis E.	306968	6481
BENEDICT, Sultan J.	299227	0369
BOWERS, Paul B.	298222	1169
BREGG, Earl E.	274802	1371
BRITTAIN, Dewey E.	309368	6511
FITZGERALD, Harold P.	305141	3051
HARR, Gerald R.	299828	3516
HARRIS, Gus D.	306690	0369
HENNINGER, Norton F.	292922	6441
HUNTER, Hugh R.	299144	0369
KEY, Douglas R.	294206	0441
KIVETT JR, Alfred J.	287477	3049
MARTIN, James D.	587265	1349
RUTKIEWICZ, Sigmund	295496	3516
STELLEMA, Frank H.	300769	3049

# E5

SIMMS, Willard	282825	0369
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# Placed on Temporary Disability Retired List

# E9

CASEBEER, Clyde B.	300122	9999
HILL, Charles C.	281077	9999

# E7

DUMONT, George L.	288233	1833
MC DANIEL JR, William O.	361808	3049
RZEPA, John	295369	6511
SPONSER, Russel L.	936097	0141
WEBB, Naomie P.	W759025	3421

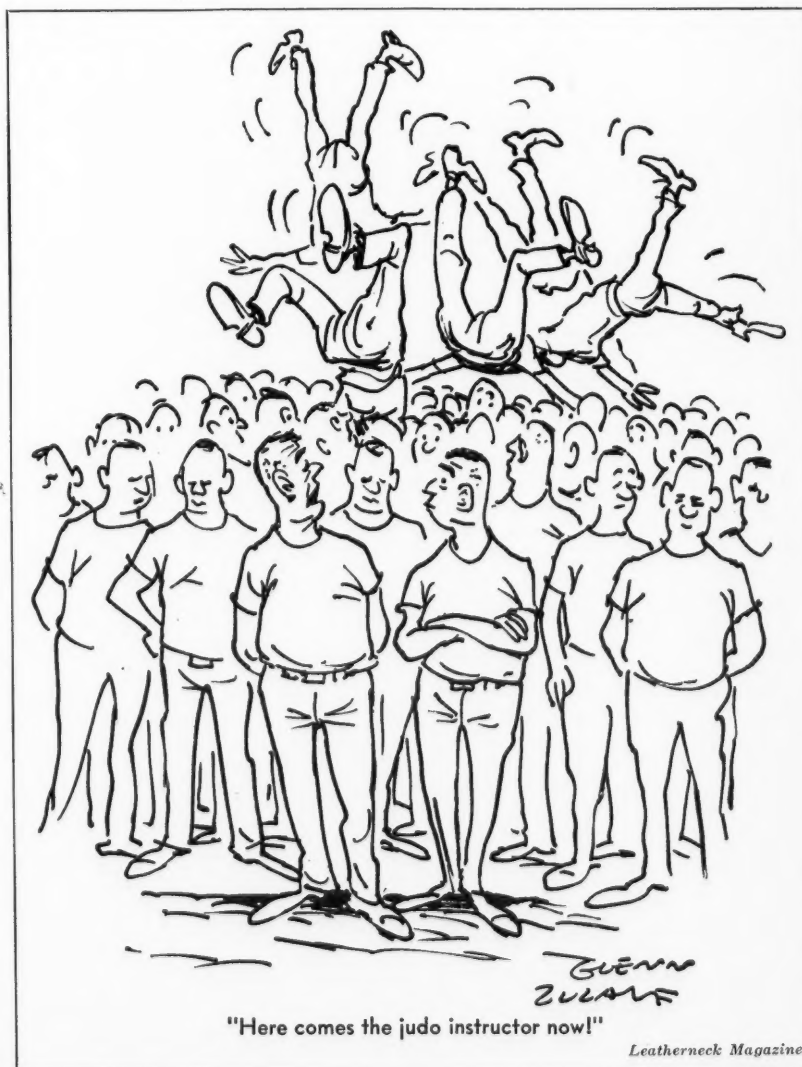
# E6

CHAPMAN, Glenn A.	298743	3361
DOMALAVAGE, Joseph A.	298830	2171
JONES, Robert L.	1116646	2171
LANDERS, Dewey L.	619265	1371
POWELL, Thomas C.	616387	6413
REEVES, Harold E.	593355	0369
RODRICK, Albert F.	1322991	6631

# E5

BARTZ, Donald A.	576693	1811
BROWN, John B.	448232	0369
MC LAUGHLIN, Joe F.	662070	0369
MOSLEY, Bobby J.	1217062	0141
READER, Charles H.	592732	3051

END



"Here comes the judo instructor now!"

Leatherneck Magazine

# In Reserve



Edited by SSgt Thurlow D. Ellis

## Snake Story

What could be more harassing on a rifle range than to get into a comfortable prone position, start a sight picture at the top of the target, take up the trigger squeeze, run your sights down the target, and then, just when you're expecting to see a bull's-eye, you're staring into snake eyes—and not the ivory cube type.

Members of the 2d Anti-Tank Company, USMCR, Gulfport, Miss., might well have faced just such a situation had they not been alert, daring, cautious, ingenious and determined.

According to the Reserve unit personnel, they were about to enter the gate to the Mississippi National Guard rifle range, Camp Shelby, when they encountered a six-foot rattlesnake, sporting no less than 10 beads.

Taking no chances with such a large and dangerous snake, they dispatched it in quick order. This, however, was just a prelude of things to come. Before the Reservists left the camp, they had killed five other snakes, sweltered in the heat, had been drenched by rain on record day, and had been virtually eaten up by bugs.

Utilizing a little Marine ingenuity, the Reservists rigged hammocks between the black-jacks and pines, just as a precaution against being "grounded" by snakes.

Major K. P. Cannarella, Company Commander, praised the men for their overall excellent qualification record, despite the delaying "tactics" of Mother Nature.

2d AT Co., USMCR  
Gulfport, Miss.

## Double Eagle

Twenty-six years ago, Kansas City, Missouri's Mayor, H. Roe Bartle, pinned a Boy Scout eagle on a young man by the name of Amerine.

Recently, "eagles" again played a dominant role when the two men met in the mayor's office.

This time, Mayor Bartle praised Lieutenant Colonel R. R. Amerine, former Commanding Officer, Marine Reserve Training Detachment, Olathe, Kans., for having been selected to the Marine "eagle" rank—full colonel.

SSgt Leo J. Wozniak  
ISO, MARTD, MARC, NAS  
Olathe, Kans.

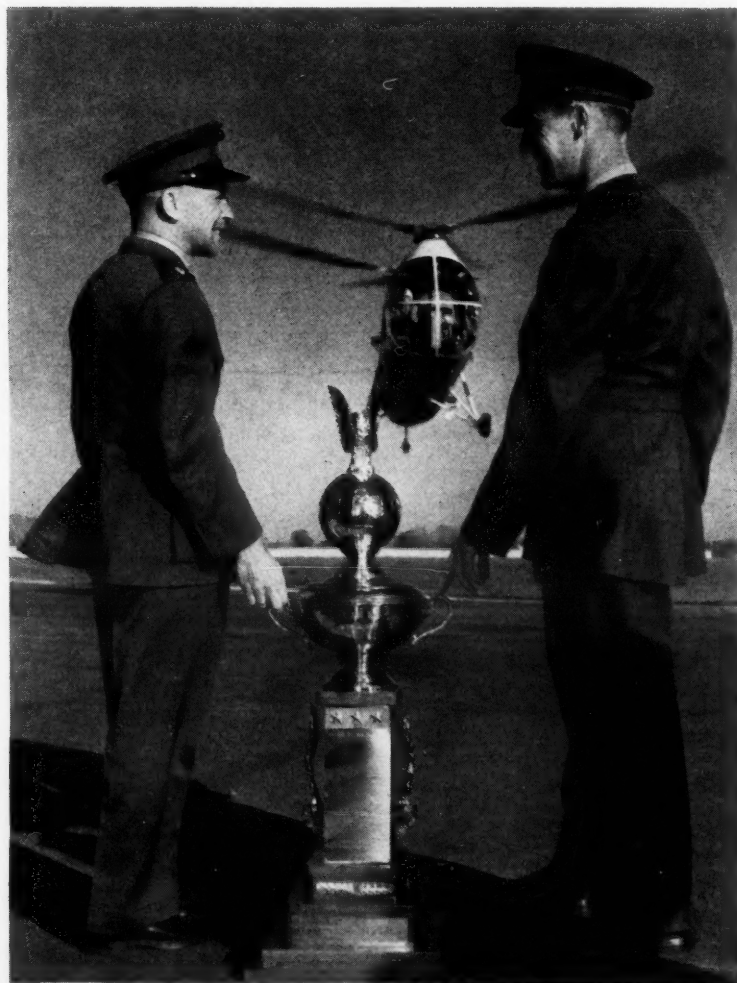
## "All Ivy" Selectee

Pvt Bernard E. Berlinger, Jr., USMCR, former University of Pennsylvania football star, was enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve six-month training program while serving with the Marine Air Reserve Training Detachment, Naval Air Station, Willow Grove, Pa.

While a student at the University of

Official USMC Photo

HMR-766, Minneapolis, Minn., won the Air Reserve Trophy for efficiency during FY 1960







Official USMC Photo

Dick Stark, well-known TV announcer, was interviewed by GySgt Bill Hall on the Marine Corps Reserve radio show "All Kinds of Music"

Pennsylvania, Pvt Berlinger played offensive and defensive end, and was selected "All Ivy" league during his junior and senior years.

Also a trackman, Berlinger set a record in the pole vault in 1959 by clearing the bar at 14'4½". In 1957 and 1958, he competed in the decathlon.

Graduated on June 1, 1960, after earning his BS degree in Mechanical Engineering, he was employed by the Quaker City Gear Works, Bethayers, Pa.

LCpl Jack Jensen  
ISO, MCRDep  
Parris Island, S. C.

## Law and the Marine Corps

Newly appointed Municipal Court magistrate, Judge William V. McLaughlin, Jr., donned his robes, Aug. 2, 1960, during an informal ceremony in the Council Chambers at City Hall, Jersey City, N. J.

Assisting the judge in assuming his robes of office were his father, Commissioner William V. McLaughlin, Sr., Director of Public Safety for Jersey City, and Colonel M. Schacher, Commanding Officer of Volunteer Training Unit (Law 1-6), U. S. Marine Corps Reserve.

Law and the Marine Corps have played a great part in the lives of those who took part in the ceremony. Com-

missioner McLaughlin, known in Jersey City as a "cop's cop," rose to the rank of Deputy Chief of Police before being elected to his present office. He is a Marine veteran of WW I.

Judge McLaughlin is a veteran of the

Korean conflict and holds the Bronze star and Letter of Commendation for his service with the First Marine Division. A graduate of Jersey City's St. Peter's College, he earned his law degree at New York University in 1956. Until his appointment to the municipal court, he practiced law in Jersey City.

Col Schacher is a veteran of Marine Aviation action in the Pacific during WW II. He practices law in New York City and Long Island. As a Marine Reservist, he is commander of the VTU to which Judge McLaughlin belongs.

MSgt C. F. X. Houts  
Hq, 1st MCR&RD  
Garden City, N. Y.

## Lexington Tour

More than 700 Marine Reservists recently toured the carrier *USS Lexington* (CVA-16) as a finale to two weeks of amphibious training at the U. S. Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado, Calif.

The Reservists boarded the 40,000-ton carrier, commanded by Captain S. B. Strong, USN, in four groups, two in the morning and two in the afternoon. Members of the ship's Marine Detachment served as tour guides.

Photographic equipment, ordnance, Marine field equipment and shipboard fire-fighting gear were displayed on the hangar deck for the visitors, who represented Reserve units throughout the western United States.

PIO  
USS Lexington (CVA-16)  
c/o FPO San Francisco, Calif.  
END



Official USMC Photo

Mrs. B. S. Barron presented the Gen Barron Trophy to Sgt G. J. Daven, winner of the 1st District's Technique of Instruction Competition

## SOUND OFF

[continued from page 12]

in March, 1953, and remained there until February, 1958, at which time I reenlisted in the Regular Marine Corps.

I was assured that I would keep my rank as a Sgt (E-4) (1 April 1956) and that my time in grade as Sgt (E-4) and my time in grade as a Reservist would be computed for promotion purposes. Further, I was given a promotion warrant with a date of rank in the Regular Marine Corps from 1 April, 1956. I still have this warrant.

I was not concerned about promotion until December, 1959, as I had my MOS changed and I had to take a new Technical Test. In December, 1959, the cutting score in my field was 164; my score was 158. I asked the chief clerk why my score was so low and he told me that my time in grade could only be computed from the time when I reenlisted in the Regular Marine Corps, and since then I have heard wrong. Would you please help by telling me how I stand in this matter?

Name withheld by request

● *Head, Enlisted Section, Promotion Branch, HQMC, had this to say:*

*"The Chief Clerk is correct. Marine Corps Order 1418.1A states in part:*

*'Months in present or higher grade satisfactorily acquired in a previous enlistment in the Regular Marine Corps, or on extended active duty in the Marine Corps Reserve, will be included in computing months in grade'. Therefore, months in grade, in your case, would commence on 24 February 1958, the date of reenlistment.'*—Ed.



### "MARINE"

Dear Sir:

I have noted in recent Marine Corps Orders that the word "Marine" is capitalized regardless of the noun being proper or common; i.e., Marine Corps Order 6100.3B.

I am under the impression that it is the desire of the Commandant of the Marine Corps that the word "Marine" be capitalized in orders, bulletins and correspondence within the Marine Corps. . . .

The only publication I have found is the Navy Correspondence Manual which states that a small "m" is used

when the word is a common noun. It is my contention that the Correspondence Manual is irrelevant to orders and bulletins, and further, if CMC uses "caps" then local command orders and bulletins should also.

Cpl Michael A. Durkin  
Marine Aviation Detachment, NATTC  
Memphis 33, Tenn.

● *President, Marine Corps Manual Board, HQMC, commented as follows:*

*"From information available to this Board it appears to be Marine Corps policy and standard practice to capitalize the word marine whenever it is referring to a U. S. Marine."*—Ed.

### COMPRESSED GAS SCHOOL

Dear Sir:

I am hoping you can help me with a small favor. Some time ago I heard of a school called "Compressed Gas" which is located at Norfolk, Va. I have asked everyone I could think of here at Camp Pendleton, with no luck. I have found out that there is an "on-the-job" training school at El Toro, Calif. Is it better known as liquid oxygen?

What I would like to know is what Marine Corps Order governs this school and is it open to Marine Corps personnel?

SSgt Donald Price  
114-B Ash Rd.

Oceanside, Calif.

● *Head, Enlisted Detail Section, As-*



"Stand by . . . TARGETS!"

Leatherneck Magazine

signment and Classification Branch, Personnel Department, HQMC, said:

"There is presently no Marine Corps Order governing assignment of personnel to the Compressed Gases, Class "C" Course, U. S. Naval School of Compressed Gases, Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Va.; however, the Marine Corps does assign a limited number of personnel thereto.

"Personnel assigned to this course are selected from among Marines in the ranks of gunnery sergeant (E-7) through corporal (E-4) serving in Military Occupational Specialties 1141, 1161, 1169, and 1341.



"Personnel who successfully complete this course are assigned Additional Military Occupational Specialty 8071 (Liquid Oxygen-Nitrogen Generating Plant Operator) and are normally reassigned to units wherein their services may be utilized in this military occupational specialty.

"In units where military requirements dictate such action, Commanding Officers are authorized to assign Marines to on-the-job training as Liquid Oxygen-Nitrogen Generating Plant Operators; Military Occupational Specialty 8071 may not be assigned, however, as a primary military occupational specialty.

"A review of Sgt Price's personnel file maintained at this Headquarters indicates that he is qualified for assignment to the Compressed Gases, Class "C" Course. If he so desires, Sgt Price may submit a request for assignment to this course to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code DFB) for consideration by this Headquarters."—Ed.

## SECOND DIVISION ASS'N.

Dear Sir:

It is requested that an application blank for the Second Marine Division Association be forwarded to me.

Charles E. Durbin  
Route #3

Temperance, Mich.

● Write to the Second Marine Division Ass'n., 4545 S. Christana Ave., Chicago 32, Ill.—Ed.

# PILL BOX...

A British police surgeon has accused some wives of killing their husbands by nagging them to death. "Be kind to your husband," Dr. Kenneth Hutchin suggested in an article in the *British Medical Association Journal*. Though unintentional, some wives do an efficient job of getting rid of the head of the house merely by tongue-lashing him and insisting on the last word, the doctor pointed out.

\* \* \*

Back in 1842, when Chaplain George Jones set out to put an end to the issue of grog aboard ship, Marines, along with Navy men, started changing over to coffee. By the time the rum and water mixture was actually outlawed, some 20 years later, the coffee break was here to stay. According to the American Can Co., the average coffee drinker puts away three cups and a few sips every day. (Most Marines and Sailors will say that that is puny coffee drinking.) And, every day 35 million workers take at least one coffee break.

\* \* \*

Twenty-two reasons for not missing your tetanus shot: The California State Health Department reported 22 deaths last year due to the disease commonly called lock-jaw. Highly fatal, it struck most often at home handymen through puncture wounds made by nails, wood splinters, toys and tools in the course of working in and around the home. The principal reason that infections ended in death was simply because the victim had either never been immunized or had not received a "booster" shot at the proper time and did not seek medical attention. While every wound is not necessarily a home for tetanus germs, a small, insignificant one may be just the place they will thrive.

\* \* \*

Fluoridation of water supplies, though resisted by citizens of some localities, has been highly recommended by various dental authorities. An Oakland, Calif., dentist has suggested that milk processors could add fluorides to some of their milk so that only those who desire to avail themselves of the tooth-decay preventive measure could do so and non-approvers could continue to drink non-fluoridated milk and water.

An Army entomologist, or bug expert if you like, thinks that if the world was subjected to severe atomic radiation, insects would be the most likely to survive. Lieutenant Colonel Samuel O. Hill says that they can take up to 100 times the amount of radiation that kills humans. While experimenting with wood ticks some months ago, the colonel discovered that they can survive 60 thousands roentgens. Six hundred, and possibly only 400, would be a fatal dose for you.

\* \* \*

About three million aged Americans cannot pay for needed medical care, George W. Cooley of the American Medical Association stated in San Francisco at a recent Conference on Aging. The bills for these unfortunate older citizens are paid out of local charity or welfare funds.

\* \* \*

Cases in which the patient's calm, unexcitable behavior actually helped to halt cancer, have been noted by the American Cancer Society. Its president, Dr. Eugene Pendergrass theorizes that research may eventually reveal a mental process within each of us which is capable of either slowing down or speeding up the course of a disease.



The chain of preventive medicine is strong but weak links appear from time to time to keep the medical world on its toes. For instance, several outbreaks of typhoid fever are reported every year in the United States and, in January, 1960, Russians reported that several cases of smallpox, with one death, occurred in Moscow.

\* \* \*

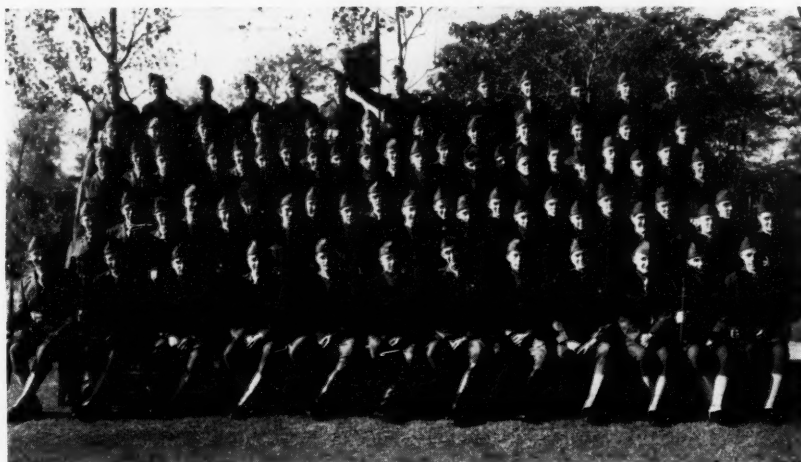
American physicians who specialize in the digestive system, write up their most interesting cases for their journal of *gastroenterology*. The British, cutting nomenclature to the bone, so to speak, have given their medical journal, which specializes on the same area of the anatomy, the title *Gut*.

END



# CORPS ALBUM

**H**ERE ARE some more of the Old Corps photos which we will print as a regular feature. *Leatherneck* will pay \$15.00 for old photos of this type accepted for publication. Please include date, outfit, or any other available identification. Mail your Old Corps photos to CORPS ALBUM EDITOR, *Leatherneck Magazine*, Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. All photos will be returned.



*Submitted by MSgt Ray B. Bartholme*  
The personnel of "A" Co., Sixth Marines, posed for this photograph in China in 1937. Their commanding officer was Capt J. S. Monahan



*Submitted by Maj J. Vanderhoof, USMC (Retd)*  
Marine NCOs in Peking, China, in 1932, posed in front of their club

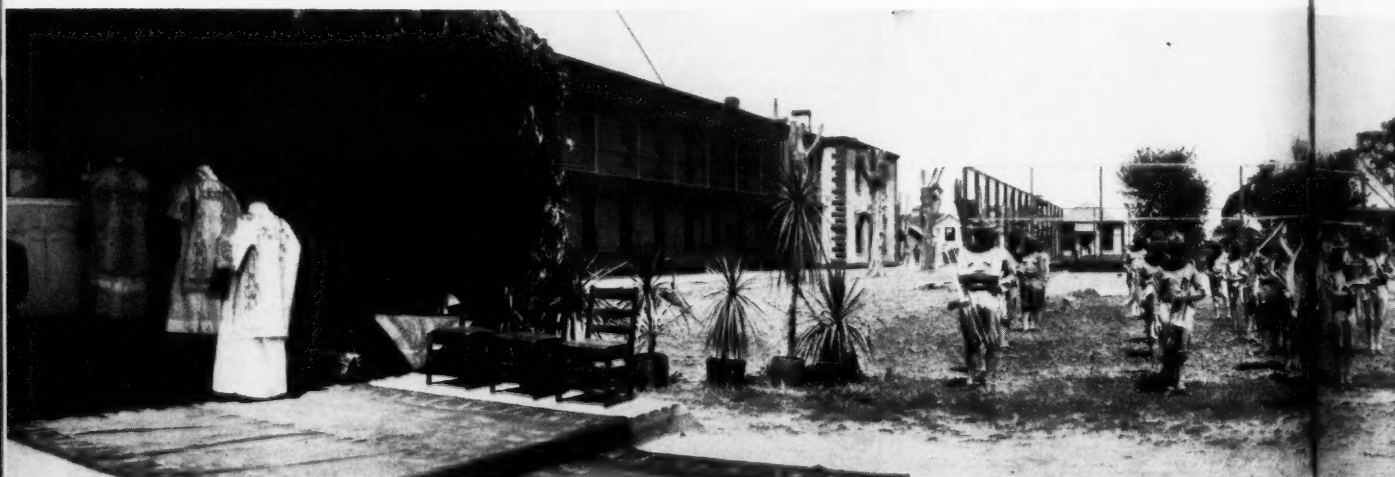
From time to time, readers have requested information about the Corps Album photos we have printed. The following list of names and addresses of this month's contributors will make it possible for readers to write directly to the owners of the pictures for identification or information not contained in the captions.

MSgt Ray B. Bartholme  
908 S. Orme St.  
Arlington 4, Va.

Maj J. Vanderhoof, USMC (Retd)  
113 E. Pasco Lane  
Cocoa Beach, Fla.

Walter B. Potter  
2822 N. Waterloo  
Philadelphia, Pa.

J. W. Black  
430 Cooper St.  
Woodbury, N. J.



Marines at Mare Island Navy Yard, Vallejo, California, took part in a Memorial Day Field

Mass,



Marines, still wearing their packs, stacked their rifles on the docks at the Philadelphia Naval Yard

after unloading from the *USS Idaho* (background). They had just returned from France after WWI

*Submitted by J. W. Black*



Mass, May 30, 1919, for all former servicemen. Col. L. Karmony was the commanding officer

*Submitted by Walter B. Potter*

## CAMPUS MARINES

[continued from page 21]

aspect, is far below the national average of 40-50% of engineering and scientific students which colleges and universities expect to lose after each freshman year.

The heartening fact is that, of the remaining 26, (less Lt Jones, who graduated) the average student is maintaining a B average. The total number of B's they have acquired (262) just noses out the number of A's (225) they've earned.

"We're very proud," Maj Timmes comments, "that the concern participating colleges had expressed when they first looked at our selectees' previous academic achievements, has proved groundless. The universities are as pleasantly surprised as we are to find that the average Marine NESEP is an academic leader of his class."

Too, Sgt Richard H. Russell, and all the NESEP students who had not graduated from high school, are doing extremely well. Sgt Russell, a 23-year-old veteran of nearly six years in the Corps, has maintained a steady B average. His wife and young son are with him at Auburn University, where he majors in aeronautical engineering.

At Prep School in Bainbridge, readying for the class of '59, Cpl Allan E. Berg met Cpl Primrose M. Theis. Allen had served at MCRD, San Diego and aboard the *USS Shangri-La*, before being accepted for the program. Primrose, the only Woman Marine in the program, was serving at MCB, Camp Pendleton when she was selected for NESEP. Coincidentally, perhaps, both were assigned to Marquette University, where, in August, 1960, they were married. Allan and Primrose Berg are majoring, respectively, in civil engineering and mathematics. Both are maintaining a B-plus average.

Among the Bergs' classmates at Bainbridge were the aforementioned Lt Elrod and Sgt Vince Zappala, who, until his brilliance shone through on the Screening Test, might have considered himself an "average Marine snuffly." He was plodding along as a radio technician for five years, during which time his most notable achievement had been a Bronze Medal he'd won in the Western Division Pistol Matches. But, up MIT way, they'll tell you Vince is anything but an ordinary young man.

The 1959 group, like their predecessors, are maintaining a B average.

No figures are available at present on the progress of the 1960 group. But three points are worth noting: their average age is down from 22.9 years in 1959 to 20.9 in 1960; there are more men in the lower ranges of GCT scores;



Three of the Penn State Marines met with Major E. Roth, NROTC instructor. All students frequently consult with their officer-advisors

and the number of non-high school graduates has nearly doubled over previous years.

The background of one of the students in this year's program, Sgt Thomas A. Varrell, is quite interesting. With no college training, he entered the Corps and served for seven years, mainly in aviation, as an aerologist. One of the oldest men to enter the program, he is married and has two children. He's enrolled at Penn State where he is majoring in aerology. He is a good example of a Marine who has, for seven years, matriculated at the justly famous Hard Knox University, and now has been given the opportunity, through NESEP, to gain infinitely more advanced knowledge on a subject with which he is already basically familiar.

Still in its relative infancy, there are "experience factors" developing within NESEP. The GCT question is one. No correlation has yet been established between GCT scores and academic grades. This is another way of saying that you can't always tell the size of the bear by the size of his tracks. Marines in the lower range of GCT scores are performing slightly better than those in the upper range.

Too, the handicap the HQMC's selection board has of not meeting and talking face-to-face with all applicants, while not an insurmountable one, places a great deal of reliance on the judgment of local commanding officers. The COs are, for the most part, becoming

more and more conscious of the importance of their evaluation. In cases where several men are being recommended, some COs are stating, "This is the most qualified (or third most qualified) of seven applicants interviewed." This procedure, while not presently required, is greatly appreciated by the HQMC board which can use as many factors as it can get in making its important decisions.

But the problem which may never be resolved is that there simply is no yardstick for measuring motivation. For, when the "tumult and the shouting dies," the honor of being selected abates, the relief at successfully hurdling all the obstacles passes, the student must then turn to the lonely, often dreary chore of plugging away at his books. Nobody can help him then but himself.

Of all the lines the singularly prophetic, prolific father of science-fiction, H. G. Wells, wrote, one could serve as a maxim for NESEP: "Human history becomes more and more a race between education and catastrophe."

The universities can provide the knowledge, the Corps can provide the money and the future, but the man must provide the guts.

If he falters, a sizable amount of money will be forfeited. More important, time, the precious commodity which no school, military service, or nation can afford to squander, will be wasted.

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# Gyrene Gyngles

## Hum Drum

Lance Corporal Haskett  
Opened the Mail—  
The Memos, the Orders,  
The Bills of Sale,  
And Technical Bulletins  
By the Bale;  
And placed them as neatly  
As one could ask it,  
On the Sergeant Major's  
IN Basket!

The Sergeant Major  
Checked the lot;  
Kept the ones  
He was glad he'd got,  
And dumped the ones he  
Wished he'd not—  
With a yawn so wide  
That he couldn't mask it  
On the Sergeant Major's  
OUT Basket!

Lance Corporal Haskett  
Gathered the pile,  
And setting aside  
The ones to file  
Dumped the rest with  
A tired smile—  
Tonelessly humming,  
A Tisket, A Tasket,  
In Lance Corporal Haskett's  
WASTE Basket!

GySgt Carl M. DeVere

## It's All Worth-while

Two years ago a green recruit  
Is what the Corps received;  
With haste he had enlisted,  
In leisure he had grieved.

For he didn't seem to understand,  
He didn't know it then;  
That the Corps backs up its claim,  
"We change boys to fighting men."

First off, he met the man  
He should never dare defy;  
For life becomes unpleasant  
When you cross the stern D.I.

He lost civilian freedom  
In every single way;  
The Corps held claim to his whole life,  
And he was there to stay.

Soon he began complaining  
About every little thing;  
The drills, the chow, the problems,  
And his blisters' constant sting.

And never did a day pass by  
In which he didn't feel  
That he was wrong at something,  
And got the worst of the deal.

But little did he realize,  
If he could have foreseen,  
His sweat, his gripes, his worries  
Were making a Marine.

Yes, recruit days are gone now,  
And he looks back with a smile;  
On the difficult days of training  
And how they were all worth-while.

His pride is clearly visible,  
He walks with confidence,  
The Corps boasts of a man now,  
There's quite a difference.

And I boast of a husband  
Of whom I'm very proud,  
And every single chance I get  
I voice this fact aloud.

Nadine G. Rice

## The Changing Times

The latest word  
If you "ain't" heard  
Is green side out today;  
With marching pack  
Upon your back  
And that's how it will stay.

Before you go  
You all should know  
This is subject to change;  
For it's a fact  
A transport pack  
Would suit the time and range.

There is no doubt  
That brown side out  
Would blend with the terrain;  
But each Marine  
Will keep it green  
And marching packs remain.

Just play it smart  
And don't lose heart,  
Try not to let me down;  
I've just been told  
The leaves are gold  
So change from green to brown.

Now you can see  
There's bound to be  
A slight change here and there;  
So just relax  
And drop your packs  
You'll wear your helmets bare.

J.A.S.

## Never More

There's a strange and mixed emotion  
That goes up and down the line,  
When the troops are in formation  
And the band plays Auld Lang Syne.

The air seems full of sadness  
Yet there's pride and honor too,  
For the years of faithful service  
That rate this last review.

You can sense the note of drama  
As this last act is played,  
"Congratulations, best of luck!"  
The fond farewells are bade.

The last command is sounded  
The troops will march once more,  
For past and present standing there  
"Eyes Right!"—Adieu the Corps.

GySgt Curtis W. Jordan

## The Breaking Point

You sat alone Marine, and wept  
That day on Bougainville,  
You reached your breaking point out there  
And found your share of Hell.

Your clothing crawled with vermin  
And your gear was caked with mud,  
You held your trembling head in hands  
Which bore the stains of blood.

You wore your cloth-clad helmet  
Cocked across your weary eyes,  
You cursed the blistering heat and stench  
And blue Pacific skies.

You sat until you caught your breath  
And overcame your shock,  
While troops that passed you understood  
But found no time for talk.

Regrouped, your outfit drove ahead  
More death imprinted on your mind,  
You dodged the chunks of jagged steel  
That sliced the air and whined.



Your youth had disappeared that day  
And then you aged so fast,  
Those last few hours of mopping up  
Your battle won at last.

Your victory had brought you fame  
Along with nightmares for your sleep,  
Recalling Hell on Bougainville  
When you sat down to weep.

Harry A. Koch

END

# BOOKS REVIEWED

**OKINAWA: THE LAST BATTLE**, by Roy E. Appleman, James M. Burns, Russell A. Gugeler and John Stevens; Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vt. & Tokyo, Japan  
Price \$7.50

On October 3, 1944, American Forces in the Pacific Ocean areas received a directive to seize positions in the Ryukyu Islands. Okinawa is the most important island of this group, the threshold to the four main islands of Japan, and it thus became the scene of one of the most bitterly fought battles of the Pacific war. Operation ICEBERG, as the plan for the Okinawa campaign was officially called, marked the entrance of the United States upon an advanced stage in the long execution of its strategy in the Pacific. It also marked the penetration by the United States of the inner ring of Japanese defenses and signaled Japan's coming defeat.

This book is the authentic record of that penetration and of the dearly bought victory that it achieved. It concerns a fiercely contested action in which the Army, the Marine Corps, and the Navy all played a vital part. It describes in vivid detail a campaign against a capably led Japanese army of greater strength than anticipated, over difficult terrain heavily and expertly fortified, and thousands of miles from home. It is, in short, a chronicle of heroic endeavor that brought to its climax the most savagely fought war in history.

*Okinawa: The Last Battle*, is the work of U. S. Army historians who participated in the Ryukyu campaign as members of a group organized to accompany the American forces in this campaign and to secure at first hand the materials for a history of their operations. In order to make the Army's role and the entire campaign as intelligible as possible, the historians have treated in detail the operations of the Marine Corps units attached to the Tenth Army and have also sketched the contribution of the Navy, both in pre-

liminary operations against Okinawa and the campaign itself.

The book is illustrated with almost 200 photographs and is generously provided with approximately 50 maps and appropriate tables and charts. The three appendices provide a list of the major tactical units of the Tenth Army in the Ryukyu campaign, a list of the Japanese 32d Army units involved, and statistics concerning the campaign.

**VALHALLA**, by Jere Peacock, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.  
Price \$4.95

1953 begins the year of Valhalla. The armistice has been signed at Panmunjom and the Korean War is temporarily over. Back to peacetime duty in Japan

come the veterans of the First Marine Division, back to "troop and stomp," to training and waiting, waiting and training. Back come Cpl Gifford Cael Bohane, a Silver Star winner, and Pvt Cinamo Dallas, the grinning quarter Cherokee. Their destination: "Horrible Hog" Company, 3d Battalion, Third Marines, South Camp Fuji, Honshu, Japan. Their mission: preparation for the next imminent war.

*Valhalla* is the story of Bohane and Dallas and the men of Horrible Hog; of Captain Emil Kizer ("The Kizer"), the hard-drinking combat-weary mustang; of GySgt Hugh Thornton, the veteran card stacker, who waxes his mustache with cosmoline; of 1stSgt Landrum, whose "I'm here to help you," is a sure sign to the enlisted man that he is headed for trouble; of SSgt Jack "Koko" Hobbs, handsome and impeccable and cool; and of Pvt Renshaw, Turner, Gorsuch and their fellow slop chute habitués. It is the story, too, of their gals just outside the compound in the honky-tonk bars of Fujioka: of Chebe-san of the U. S. Bar, and Peanuts and Popcorn from the Bar New Blue Moon, and Cherry-san, a late arrival in Fujioka.

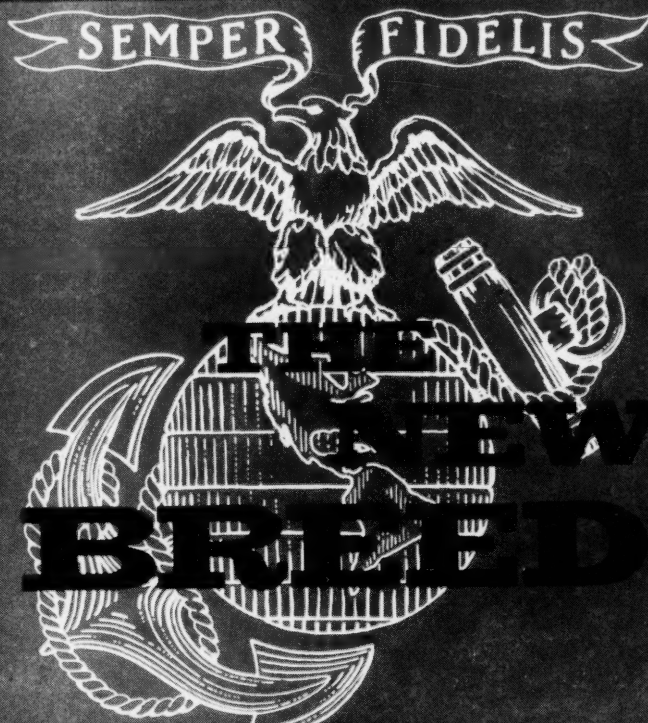
The men of Horrible Hog are professional Marines, trained for war. In the absence of war they can only wait. *Valhalla* is a dramatic, raw picture of their days of waiting. **END**



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by ANDREW GEER

Foreword by Maj. Gen. O. P. Smith, USMC

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